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Roulette



The Hongkong Telegraph

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE AND LAND BUYING

OF INTEREST TO HONGKONG.

London, May 18.
In the House of Commons, Viscount Curzon suggested immediate steps to prevent Japanese buying and owning land in British Colonies, unless a similar concession were extended to British subjects in Japan.

Colonel Amery replied that it was not considered that there was sufficient reason for the action suggested. According to the Government's information the question of a revision of the land laws in Japan had, apparently, been considered recently.

PETROLEUM BEING FAULTED.

CONSUMPTION EXCEEDS PRODUCTION.

Washington, May 18.

The Mines Bureau issues a warning that owing to the enormous increase in oil-burning ships and automobiles, the consumption of petroleum in the United States is increasing faster than the production. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the oil of the United States has been brought to the surface and that only twenty years' supply remains.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

AUSTRALIANS WISH TO BE CONSULTED.

London, May 18.

The Times correspondent at Sydney says that, while not exhibiting antagonism towards Japan, Australians emphatically endorse Mr. Watts' demand for consultation before the Japanese Alliance is renewed.

U.S. RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Chicago, May 18.

The Railway Executive has announced that wage increases will be granted to railway workers to enable them to meet the increased cost of living.

The Railway and Public Service Commissions in every State have been summoned to aid the Inter-State Commission to break the freight blockade.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

KNIGHTS OF THE BATH

London, May 17.

The ceremony of installation of Knights of the Order of the Bath, which has not been held since 1913, occurred at Westminster Abbey and was singularly beautiful and impressive. There was an imposing procession of about sixty knights of the Grand Cross of the Bath, including Lord Rawlinson, Lord Jellicoe, Lord Wemyss, Sir Eric Geddes, Earl Beatty, Earl Haig, wearing the magnificent crimson robes of the Order, followed by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as the Grand Master and finally H.M. the King, to the Henry VII Chapel where the elaborate private ceremonial of the installation was carried out, after which the new Knights were conducted to their stalls and seated under their own banners. Oaths were then administered and the ceremony at the Chapel ended by the Knights drawing swords and holding them by the blade before the altar. The procession then returned to the Abbey. The proceedings concluded with the "Te Deum" anthem and the hymn "For all the Saints."

THE TURKISH TREATY.

Bombay, May 17.

Gandhi in a statement describes the Turkish treaty as a staggering blow to Indian Mussulmans. He considers non-cooperation with the Government the only effective remedy and calls for an immediate joint conference of Hindus and Mussulmans with a view to concerted action to secure a revision of the Treaty.

MILITARY IN IRELAND.

London, May 17.

The military-occupied Dalkey police station, Dublin, for protective purposes and are inaugurating a new scheme for securing public safety.

HONGKONG FUND.

FOR WAR DEVASTATED FRANCE.

We are asked to state that the real lace shawl, or wedding veil, presented to Mrs Basil Taylor for the Devastated France Fund, was drawn on Thursday at No. 77 the Peak in the presence of a number of subscribers. The winning ticket, No. 175, was held by Mr. J. M. da Rocha. The proceeds of the raffle were not so large as had been hoped, but the sum of \$156 accrued therefrom to the Fund.

Other contributions recently received from generous donors who were absent from the Colony when the various festivities in aid of the fund were held, have been received and gratefully acknowledged. They include a sum of \$250 from The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, and a sum of \$100 from The Hon. Mr. G. H. Hobson.

handed and generous in a charitable cause, while The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe, our new member of the Legislative Council, gave \$100. It is hoped to send about \$180,000 home very shortly.

In regard to the consolation prizes in the raffle for M. Hauchecorne's group of figures, consisting of ten bronze plaques by a distinguished Belgian artist, much disappointment was caused by the theft of the box containing the plaques—a theft not discovered until after the drawing of the raffle. Every effort was made by the police to trace the missing plaques, but without success. An effort was also made to have them reproduced in the Colony, but this was also unsuccessful. And no further plaques were obtainable from Miss van der Plier, from whom they had originally come.

However, generous donors, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Elias, Mrs. Beavis and another, have presented the plaques they had bought, but the full number cannot be obtained, so those winners not receiving a plaque have been sent the sum of \$5, the value of it.

COMPANY MEETING.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

The 47th ordinary meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. was held at noon today. There were present Mr. J. A. Plummer (Chairman), Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Messrs. G. M. Dodwell, A. O. Lang, A. Forbes, G. T. Edkins, W. L. Pattenden (Director), C. H. P. Hay, (Deputy General Manager), Dr. J. H. Sanders, R. Darnley, J. L. Crockett, P. Launder, J. Arnold, Ho Leung, T. F. Hough, S. J. Chinchon, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, R. Hancock, Leung Pau Po, Ho Fook, Ho Kwong, A. I. Burnie, P. G. Paravacini, Lo Cheung Shiu, A. R. Lowe, F. Smyth, Bentley, P. M. Hodgson, G. Grimble, J. R. Lowe, F. W. Hill, W. Dunbar, J. M. Alves, and C. Bernard Brown.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen.—With your permission I will follow the usual procedure and take the report as well as the auditor's report as read. It has been in your hands for some days and this being the first meeting at which our figures are presented in sterling alone, you have no doubt studied them with particular interest. Following upon the conversion of our capital from silver into gold, the recommendations of your Directors are in sterling currency without reference to exchange, and owing to a silver currency alone existing here, the dividend warrants have been made payable in London where funds have been supplied to meet them. I have first to deal with the 1918 Working Account, which, after deduction of interim dividend and bonus, shows a most satisfactory balance of \$591,062 6s. 10d. Your Directors recommend that this should be divided as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders, of 16 p. per share on 98,500 shares, \$78,800.

A bonus dividend to shareholders of 20 p. per share on 98,500 shares, \$39,500.

An addition to the reinsurance fund, \$150,000.

An addition to the building reserve fund, \$30,000.

An addition to equalization of dividend fund, \$50,000.

To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1918, \$243,762 6s. 10d.

I feel sure these recommendations will be approved and endorsed by all shareholders of the Society. The bonus dividend, which was first instituted in 1915, shows an increase over last year of 5 per cent. on our paid-up capital, and the payment now recommended should be looked upon at present as high water mark. It must be borne in mind that it is made on our increased capital, and while your Directors have every desire to see the bonus dividend maintained in years to come, a note of warning must be sounded as to the uncertainties of the future. Few of us are able to estimate the time required for the re-adjustment of business life to peace conditions, and the general prosperity of trade which in great part regulates the business of insurance is not without its shadows. So far as the year 1919 is concerned, it is with satisfaction that your Directors are able to point to a record premium income which is the more gratifying as it is not accentuated by the special and passing factor of war risk business, which accounts for part of our prosperity in 1918. Our premium income in 1919, the year prior to the war, was in round figures \$450,000, and the increase in 1919 to over \$1,600,000 illustrates the magnitude of our activities and the general progression of our business. This is in a great measure due to the devoted energy and outstanding personality of our General Manager, Mr. C. Montague Ede, who, in spite of a severe illness handicapping him for many months, has worked on indefatigably in the interests of the Society. I feel sure you will join me in welcoming him back and that you will, with me, pay tribute to his pluck and en-

duration. The loss ratio of 34 1/2 per cent for the first year's working of 1919 compares with 33 1/2 per cent for the first year's working of 1918, but while this speaks well, so far, for the quality of our business, it is too early to form an opinion as to how the year will ultimately turn out. It is gratifying to be able to inform you that we have good evidence of appreciation of the service given by the Society in respect to marine insurance during the trying period of the war and the confidence expressed by my predecessor in the chair that we might look forward to an increase in the support already afforded has been entirely justified.

Our fire business shows sound and satisfactory progress, and in turning our attention to other forms of insurance you will be interested to know that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Society has the proud distinction of being the first Company to issue an aviation policy, although some ten years have elapsed since special provision was made in our Memorandum for this class of insurance. A special department has been formed to conduct it, and while at present its operations are practically insignificant, we shall find ourselves fully equipped to meet the demand which will surely arise with the rapid development of aerial transportation. Out of the balance of \$936,829 18s. we recommend the payment of an interim dividend of twenty-four shillings per share and a bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors of business on bonus terms.

Gentlemen, the eminently successful results which it is our pleasure to lay before you today are in great measure due to the wholehearted co-operation and devoted attention of the whole of our staff and a bonus of 15% to the Provident Fund has been voted to them. A further bonus scheme dependent upon profits has also been inaugurated and will, I feel sure, meet with your hearty support. Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that our capital appears for the first time in sterling. The former subscribed capital divided into 16,000 silver shares has been, as you know, converted into 80,000 gold shares; the 16,000 additional gold shares duly authorised by you last year have been issued and the balance of 2,500 shares represents those issued in exchange for shares of the North China Insurance Company, Limited. The fusion of interests with this Company formed part of last year's operations, and since the 31st December 7,574 "North China" shares have been exchanged for "Union", bringing our total holding in the capital of the Company up to 92,500. I should not like this opportunity to go by without expressing the Board's high appreciation of the admirable way in which the negotiations for the fusion were conceived and carried out first by Mr. Ede, your General Manager, and afterwards by Mr. Hay, your Deputy General Manager, upon Mr. Ede's departure for home.

You will notice that our Reinsurance Fund shows an increase of over \$900,000, part of which is represented by the premium on the new shares issued. Our other reserves show themselves to be in a very healthy condition; our investments are written down to the prices ruling on the 31st December last, and you are to be congratulated upon the figures generally.

Following upon the retirement of Mr. H. C. Saunders, to which reference was made at our last Annual Meeting, Mr. G. H. Hobson was appointed London Underwriter. His term of office, I regret to say, was a very short one owing to his untimely death on the 1st January last, and Mr. A. B. Rousse has been appointed to the position. In deploring the death of Mr. Hobson, we have also to express our grief at the death of Mr. D. B. Murray, whilst in acting charge of our Yokohama Branch, and since our report was published, the death of Mr. W. R. Ray, our Melbourne Manager. These three gentlemen served the Society long and faithfully, and their loss is much to be regretted. I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented and after that to vote

SAD NEWS.

KOWLOON LADY'S DEATH

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death of Mrs. Gordon, the wife of Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police Station, Kowloon, which took place under tragic circumstances. At 3.30 this morning she was found dead. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but to no avail.

The circumstances are the more pathetic from the fact that on the previous evening, the deceased's mother, Mrs. Best, had passed away.

The late Mrs. Gordon was born in Hongkong. She paid a visit to Scotland about a year ago and returned to the Colony only on Sunday last. She leaves two children, who are at present in Scotland. She is survived by a sister and two brothers, all of whom are in the Colony.

The funeral of Mrs. Gordon and that of her mother, will take place simultaneously this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

The utmost sympathy is felt for Inspector Gordon and family in the heavy bereavement which they are suffering.

seconded. I shall be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. J. L. Crockett, in seconding the report and accounts, eulogised the devotion of Mr. C. Montague Ede, the General Manager.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, in rising to pay his tribute as well, said he was taking an unusual course—he believed it was unprecedented—for supporting the accounts. The accounts needed no supporting, for they spoke for themselves. He felt that a reference should be made to the extraordinary devotion of the General Manager under very trying conditions. Devotion was a quality which appealed to everybody, and devotion to duty under conditions which were terribly trying was an inspiration to everybody. It so happened that three of the members of the Board, himself included, were more or less in constant touch with the General Manager in London. He had reason, when he was Chairman of the Board of Directors, to come into very close touch with Mr. Ede during most of the time. He wished to testify to the shareholders the extraordinary devotion which their General Manager showed during conditions in which most men would have said: "It is enough. Let some one else carry on." On many occasions at the bedside he was dealing with questions of this Company which only his extraordinary devotion would have enabled him to tackle.

It was on account of the admiration they all had for the General Manager that he (the speaker) wished to support that motion and to lay the facts before them. "I am sure that I am only voicing the feelings of this meeting when I say that we rejoice that Mr. Ede has so sufficiently recovered to come out again and trust that after the further rest, which the doctors advise, in the more temperate climate of Japan, he will return to Hongkong greatly improved in health to give us the benefit of his matured experience and brilliant brains in the direction of the Society."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The re-election of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. W. L. Pattenden as Directors, was proposed by Mr. W. Dunbar, seconded by Mr. Hancock and passed unanimously.

The appointment of Messrs. G. M. Dodwell and G. T. Edkins as Directors was confirmed on the proposal of Mr. Hough seconded by Mr. Arnold.

Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown were elected auditors for the ensuing year on the proposal of Mr. Hill, seconded by Dr. Sanders.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were now ready.

SUGAR DEAL.

SEQUEL IN COURT.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. F. J. Jenkin made an application to discharge the interim injunction granted by the Court as a result of an affidavit made by Mr. Hodge, of Messrs. Hastings and Hodge, against the firm of Shing Yuen, the firm of Hing Yuen and two of their partners.

Shortly the facts are:—Messrs. Hastings and Hodge bought 4,000 bags of white sugar under a contract from the Shing Yuen firm. On due date the contract was cancelled by the Shing Yuen firm. Mr. Hodge contended that the firm in question had no right to cancel the contract and sued them for the specific performance of the contract and damages, applying for and obtaining a temporary injunction regarding the sugar in question. It appears that the Shing Yuen firm sold the sugar to the Hing Yuen firm, and the injunction was obtained against both firms.

Mr. Jenkin, who appeared for the Hing Yuen firm, said he understood that Mr. Potter, who appeared for Messrs. Hastings and Hodge, was applying for an adjournment.

Mr. Eldon Potter said that on Wednesday evening he received four declarations. It was impossible to deal with those declarations, as things had to be investigated, and on top of that a very important declaration was served last evening. It was impossible therefore to file a reply to those declarations. He telephoned to Mr. Jenkin to inform him that he would apply for an adjournment. A number of points were raised in these declarations, some of them very serious, and he was entitled to reasonable time to answer them. As a matter of fact, whatever the arguments were, technical or otherwise, he might say that he received his brief the previous evening at 4.15. The declarations affected the whole action. If the sugar was likely to deteriorate the Court had power to order its sale.

The Chief Justice:—I was thinking of the arrangement. Mr. Potter:—It is absolutely impossible for me to proceed with this case immediately. Mr. Jenkin, in opposing the application, said that he did so on two grounds, first, that it had nothing whatever to do with the affidavit. His application was that the injunction should be discharged because it was issued ex parte on evidence that was inadmissible and as a defective affidavit. As against the Hing Yuen firm it was issued without any evidence. He cited the facts from the affidavit to show that the Hing Yuen firm was mentioned there in one instance.

The contract was made between the Shing Yuen firm and Messrs. Hastings and Hodge, and the Hing Yuen firm had no dealings with Mr. Hodge. It was on that application that he claimed the discharge of the injunction against the Hing Yuen firm.

The application was adjourned until Thursday next.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s/3d/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.75. Temperature 2 p.m.:—82. Humidity 2 p.m.:—83.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—3.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—3.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Electric Co.—Shareholders' Meeting—11.30 a.m.
Coronet Theatre—3.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—3.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

NOTED VISITOR.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY HERE.

At present visiting the Colony is the Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, P.C., G.C.B., who is a guest at Government House, together with Sir Allan Perry and Mr. E. R. C. Sullivan.

Sir West Ridgeway has had a distinguished career, in the course of which he has served the Empire well. He was formerly in the Army and saw service in the Afghan War of 1878-79, during which period he was Political Secretary to the late Lord Roberts. From 1880 to 1884, he was Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, whilst a year later he acted as H.M.'s Commissioner for fixing the frontier between Russia and Afghanistan. He was from 1886 to 1887 on special diplomatic duty at St. Petersburg, whilst from 1887 to 1893 he was Under Secretary for Ireland. After being Envoy Extraordinary to the Sultan of Morocco, he became Governor of the Isle of Man, which position he held until 1895, and in the following year he was appointed Governor of Ceylon, where he remained until 1903. He was in 1906 Chairman of the Constitution Enquiry of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. In the same year he contested the City of London in the Liberal interest.

Sir Allan Perry has for many years been the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector General of Hospitals in Ceylon.

TO POPULARISE BRITISH MUSIC ABROAD.

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN'S £5,000 OFFER.

"I spent two years in Paris in wartime, and not a single British composition was given on the concert platform during that period," Dr. George Oldroyd told a Daily Chronicle representative recently.

Dr. Oldroyd is a member of the Council of the British Musical Society's National Congress, to be held in London this month. Its object is to prevent this regrettable foreign ignorance of British music, and to further its development generally.

"The congress promises to be a success," said the secretary, Mr. Frank Solman, said to the Daily Chronicle representative. "Very many foreign representatives of music have promised to come. We hope they will go back with the desire to give their own people the chance to hear the works of modern British composers."

"We are anxious to establish a foundation fund of £15,000, and Lord Howard de Walden has offered to give £5,000 on condition that a similar amount is raised before the end of the year."

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NOTICES



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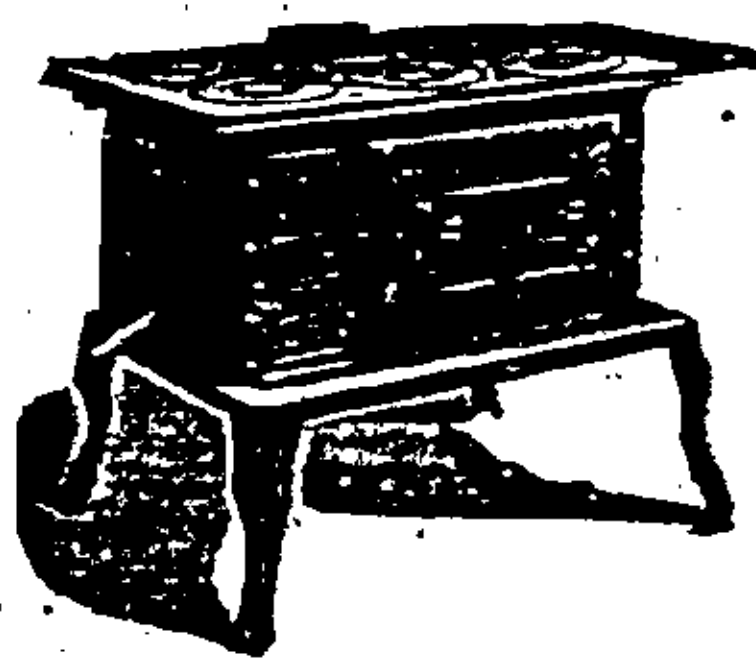
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PRICE OF MOTOR-CARS.

MAKERS' DIFFICULTIES.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, gave a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel recently when Mr. Frank Lancaster (the president) replied to the criticisms that have been made about the increased price of cars and the delay in delivery.

Mr. Lancaster pointed out that at the time of the Armistice anyone would have thought that within twelve months prices would have fallen slightly rather than have increased, but the reverse had proved the case, and manufacturers had had to trim their sails accordingly. Early in 1919, when motor manufacturers had to decide and publish their business programme and sales policy, they were confronted with an entirely new outlook. As a result the autumn of 1919 found the manufacturers with car prices fixed provisionally on estimates of what raw materials were costing, or likely to cost, and on wages that were then current, and which appeared high enough to warrant a fall rather than a rise. The cost of wages and raw materials had gone up steadily. Motor manufacturers, therefore, were quite justified in increasing the price of their cars to two-and-a-half times that obtained before the war. Yet in fact, towards the end of 1919, when costs were double, the prices fixed by the car makers were only approximately 65 per cent. more than in 1914; and to-day, when costs were two-and-a-half times those of 1914, manufacturers' prices averaged less than double pre-war figures. The latest list prices of 20 representative British cars showed a 55 per cent. increase over those of 1914.

The fact that car prices had not gone higher was due to the greatly improved machines and plant now in wide use, and also to the greatly increased output. To the credit also of all manufacturers must be placed the fact that on present costs and money values more than double the capital had to be locked up in plant, stock, and business working expenses, on which a return was required. He thought this information should satisfy the most exacting critic and the "man in the street" of the motor world that he was being well served by the motor manufacturers, and that the price at which he was getting his car was fair, just, and good value, having regard to the times. The prices of motor-cars had been increased less in proportion than the prices of most other commodities. There were few articles whether luxuries or necessities that had not increased to three times their price in 1914.

For the future every effort must be made to increase economic production. An additional output of work per man per day was essential. Labour was beginning to settle down to work, with a better spirit than had been shown during the last 12 months, and the recent recognition of piece work and the bonus system by trade unions had also improved the situation. Employers must continue to show the fullest enterprise in the use of all mechanical improvements that would maintain the quality and increase the quantity of output. A further expedient in the reduction of costs was the system of quantity or "mass" production. The unification of types, reduction in the cost of car parts, and the lightening of the load of dead expenses were all factors that would reduce the price and benefit the buyer.

The prices of French, Italian, and American cars had gone up to a similar extent as in this country, and other countries were faced with labour difficulties. In explaining and justifying the causes for late deliveries of cars, the most usual and telling reason was the moulders' strike, but that strike, although most disastrous in holding up manufacture and output, was only one cause. The vital fact was that at the conclusion of the war entirely unknown conditions had to be faced. The war ended, everybody thought that hard work was over; the entire atmosphere of the workshops changed. Hours were reduced, overtime was prohibited by the trade unions. Strikes in various important industries began, and all the original forecasts as to output and progress were consequently disappointed.

At the moment labour conditions were improving. Men were settling down better. New workers were being drafted into the industry, of whom works managers reported excellent results, but the "all clear" could not yet be sounded. Other

WILL SCOTLAND GO "DRY"?

PROSPECTS OF LOCAL OPTION.

The local option clauses of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, which was passed in 1913, come into operation this year, and already preparations are well advanced for a vigorous campaign by the liquor trade and its opponents. It is too soon yet to indicate how the impartial man-in-the-street uses the power that the Act puts into his hands. There is no doubt, however, that the temperance party are fully conscious of the opportunity it gives for reducing the number of licences, and that they are determined to exhaust all possible efforts towards influencing public opinion in favour of their policy. They consider the Act not only as the fruition of many years of agitation against a system which baulked attempts to combat intemperance, but as making possible a long step forward in real social reform. The licensed

traders are not less resolute in their endeavour to protect their interests, which they believe, involve also the interests of the public. It is their view that under cover of so-called "temperance reform," their opponents aim at prohibition of the liquor traffic. Between them, the people will judge. Meanwhile, both sides profess confidence in the issue. My own impression formed after careful inquiry is that of the two parties the licensed trade are the more afraid of apathy among the electors. They are taking up the fight now against organisations which have been long in the field, and whose followers will certainly not require to be dragged to the poll.

THE POWER OF VETO.
Three propositions will be put to the electors:—(1) No change; (2) limitation of licences; (3) no licence. On and after August 15 any elector may obtain from the Local Authority a form of requisition for a poll, which, to be effective, must be signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors in the area for which the poll is desired. Provision is made for the first poll in November. Burghs with less than 25,000 of population will be treated as a single area; in these of large population each municipal ward will constitute an area, unless it numbers less than 2,000 in population, in which case it may be conjoined with another ward. In counties the parish will be the area. The electorate in burghs will comprise all entitled to vote at Municipal Elections; in

traders had had, and were having, their difficulties, and that reflected on the raw material supply. The steel manufacturers were unable to cope with the demand owing to shortage of coal. There were troubles owing to delay with the supply of other raw materials, and also transport difficulties, but none was so serious as the shortage of steel.

The motor owner can find consolation, and feel well protected in the future, for the reason that directly the present artificial conditions ceased to exist and deliveries caught up with the orders, it would simply be a question of supply and demand. The idea that the motor manufacturer was a "profiteer" resting apathetically on a bed of roses was a mistaken and erroneous one. Profiteering was not tolerated in the trade. The motor trade was one in which competition had always been very keen.

Mr. A.R. Atkey, M.P., speaking for the agents, remarked that it appeared somewhat Gilbertian to choose the present time for a statement, when the public were quite prepared to pay an even higher price than the manufacturers, in their modesty, thought fit to charge. He suggested that the public and the trade could be safeguarded if the former would purchase their cars through agents who represented manufacturers. (Cheers).

Sir Julian Orde said that he could not find any excuse for delay. If a manufacturer promised delivery on May 1, it was reasonable that the purchaser should have delivery on that date. The Chairman: What about strikes?

Sir Julian: Oh, strikes be blown. (Laughter.) Only a few weeks ago if one wanted a hat, boots, or a new car, he was always told he could not have it because of the moulders' strike. (Laughter.)

Lieut.-Colonel Jarrott pointed out that what they had to concern themselves with was the position in America. She was scoring all along the line. He felt that there was a lack of unity in the trade.

parishes the voters' register will be that of the Parish Council. To carry a "no-licence" resolution, not less than 35 per cent. of the electors on the register must vote in favour thereof, and it must also have the support of not less than 55 per cent. of the total votes recorded. A "limiting resolution," provided that it is supported by not less than 35 per cent. of the electors on the register, will be carried by a bare majority. "Limitation" will reduce licences by one quarter. After the first poll a period of three years will elapse before another can be taken.

TEMPERANCE ANTICIPATIONS.
It is practically certain that in every area the necessary requisition for a poll will be duly presented. The temperance societies' campaign has been organised by the National Citizens' Council, composed of representative citizens, who have set up local no-licence committees all over the country. I was informed by one of the leading officials of the Scottish Temperance League that they expect the

no-licence resolution to be carried this year in the greater part of the burghs. They are concentrating upon no-licences, because the Act provides that votes cast for no-licence where that resolution is not carried, will be held as having been given in favour of limitation. "Our ultimate objective," I learned, "is to make Scotland dry—or almost dry, for a discretionary power is given to the licensing authority to grant licences to hotels and restaurants under certain conditions." The outlook is not quite so favourable in the counties. I was told, owing to the difficulty of persuading a village community in which there is only one licensed house, to vote against taking away the licence-holder's means of livelihood. The more optimistic view taken of the prospect in the burghs is based upon the result of plebiscites taken from time to time—before, however, the trade had organised themselves for the fight. Meanwhile by a majority of 269 votes to 157 the Independent Labour Party at its Glasgow conference has called upon the workers of Scotland to vote "no licence."

The temperance party regard the Act as a thoroughly democratic measure, and although they speak of it as heavily loaded against them (in respect of the percentage of votes required to carry no licence), they are ready to accept the people's verdict. At present 210 out of 569 parishes in Scotland are "dry," largely by order of the landlord. Emissaries of "dry" States in America and Canada have been telling Scottish audiences what Prohibition has done abroad. While their help is appreciated, the temperance organisations wish it to be clearly understood that these trans-Atlantic speakers are not directing the Scottish campaign.

THE TRADES COUNTERBLAST.
Large quantities of literature are being circulated by both parties, and meetings and public debates are taking place almost daily in some quarters. The temperance forces do not underestimate the power of the opposition they have to combat. A Scottish Licensed Trade Veto Defence Fund has been organised. It represents distillers, brewers, retailers, licensed grocers, hotel keepers, veto insurance companies, and allied brewery traders. A big electrotyping machine is now in motion, under the direction of officials and agents throughout Scotland. Local Associations and Women's Committees are being formed. Propaganda is in full swing. Bills announcing meetings are headed "Scotland for Ever." Every licensed house is to become an agency for the circulation of leaflets. The art of the cartoonist as well as the skill of the pamphleteer, is being pressed into service, and by-and-by the posters, appealing to the electors to vote against the curtailment of their liberties. The trade view is that the Act is a piece of class legislation, designed to penalise the working-classes. It is claimed that at the work gates and at indoor meetings their speakers have had encouraging proof of hostility to the prohibition campaign. In due season the trade promises revelations of the real conditions of affairs in the American "dry" States. They are not out to defend the drunkard. Their campaign is designed mainly to preserve the liberties of the people in respect of what they shall drink; and the worst enemies they fear are apathy and ignorance. It will not be their fault if before the polling time the issue is not as clear as it can be made from their standpoint. A strenuous fight is expected.

NOTICES

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

MILLINERY

GOWNS'
BLOUSES
SUITSSHOES
LINGERIE
COATS

SUNSHADES.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING AND SHOES.ICE HOUSE STREET
AND

CHATER ROAD

TELEPHONE 1741.

PARASITIN

Kills ticks and fleas on dogs and cats.

This preparation is harmless to animals. It stimulates
the growth of the hair and fur and gives a fine
gloss to the coat.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE No. 16.

HEALTH against SICKNESS

By taking our "HOPPER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA, STARCH, ETC., you will have no complaints of any kind of sickness, as all our Products, being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most sanitary methods, can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Latter quantities have been exported to various parts of the world. Your esteemed friends will receive your prompt and careful attention.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

THE HING-WAH PASTE-MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 49 Cross Street Central. Tel. No. 2232.
BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Nanking Road.
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Cross Street, and Shamshui, No. 71, North Soocow Road.

IN ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH
HOUSE & OFFICE FURNISHING,"HOP CHEONG" Service symbolises with Sterling
Quality, ultimate Economy and Guaranteed Satisfaction. Try it to prove it.

A.C.E.A.L'S PAINTS FOR SALE

Telephone No. 654. HOP CHEONG 55, Queen's Road Central.
Manufacturers & Exporters of High Grade Furniture.

ENGLISH BATHING CAPS.

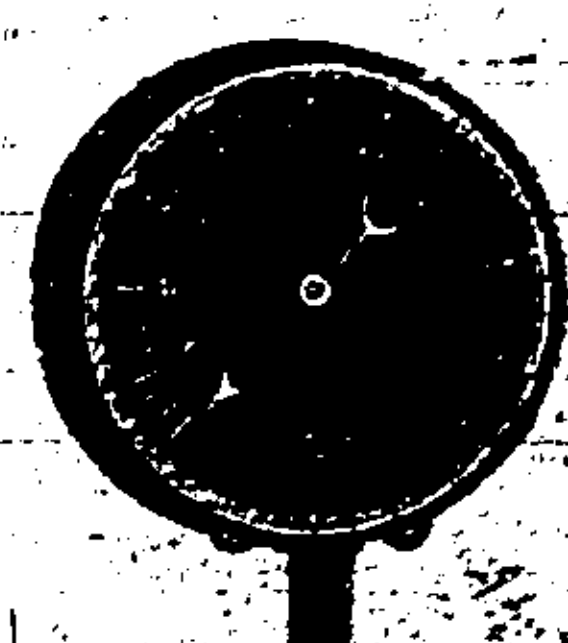
A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN
VARIOUS COLOURS IS JUST TO HAND.

THE PHARMACY

(Fletcher & Co., Ltd.)
22, Queen's Road Central.

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC GAUGES

ON STOCK



UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Fork Building.

RENT PROFIETEERS IN
NEW YORK.

50 TENANT RELIEF BILLS.

New York, March 26.—The New York State Legislature is taking the lead in the enactment of new laws to protect tenants of the middle and lower classes from the predatory graspings of profiteering landlords.

Conditions similar to those existing in New York City are to be encountered in other large American cities, such as Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis and elsewhere, but, because of the physical characteristics of New York, which is but an island, and the difficulty of the transportation facilities from the outlying districts, the housing situation has perhaps reached its most acute stage here.

The State Capital at Albany this week was the scene of a number of remarkable demonstrations on the part of representatives of realty interests and tenants' protection organizations, who invaded the Senate and Assembly Chambers either in support of or to protest against the passage of some 50 Bills designed for relief to the flat or tenement house dweller. Rents in any desirable community in New York City have shown an average increase of about 100 per cent. during the past year. In some cases the advance has been much greater, depending upon the locality. And there is no indication that the landlords have reached the limit of their demands for increased returns from their investments. Sporadic attempts on the part of well-meaning individuals and organizations to bring about some sort of arrangement whereby a limit might be established have failed, largely because of the landlords' plea that such an understanding would discourage the introduction of capital in further construction.

The majority of leases terminate on October 1, but hundreds of thousands are drawn to May 1, and that date is rapidly approaching and bringing consequent unrest and dissatisfaction among the tenants. Members of the State Legislature are being importuned by their constituents to expedite the passage of measures that will limit the increase that landlords may demand without threatening eviction, and the most intense resentment exists between the realty owners and the tenants of the property.

One Bill in particular provides that if the increase demanded is 25 per cent. over the rent of a year ago, it will be presumed that the increase is excessive. Other Bills provide for all extension of the time that must elapse before a landlord may eject a tenant for non-payment of rent; another removes from the landlord the arbitrary right heretofore enjoyed of determining the desirability of a tenant, and still others provide for the determination of an equitable rental figure by Municipal Court Judges in the event of disputes. Apprehensive tenants are grasping with avidity at the prospect of relief from existing conditions, regardless of exceedingly doubtful constitutionality of many of the proposed measures.

Meantime lawyers for tenants' organizations and members of the Legislature with an eye to the possible political effect, are circulating and publishing, much to the chagrin of the landlords, such warnings as these:—

"Don't be frightened into signing a lease to take effect either on May 1 or October 1."

"You can't be put out for refusing to sign a lease which

MAGIC IN LONDON.

HERBALISTS' CURES
AND SPELLS.

Incantations and spells are often woven within sound of the rumble of London's motor-omnibuses.

The scene is the little shop of a herbalist in the East End. A mother brings her child, whose leg has been scalded by boiling water spouting from a kettle. The herbalist—an old man with a white beard—blows his breath three times on the blisters of the scald, and says:—

"Here come I to cure a burnt sore."

If the dead knew what the living endure,
The burnt sore would burn no more."

The next visitor may be a young girl, who wants a charm to bring back and retain the wandering affections of her lover. She is told that she could not do better than to give him secretly in a cup of tea a potion brewed from the roots of the tormentilla—a little yellow flower of the grasslands. The herbalist is a bit of a wag. He cautions the girl to be careful not to administer the potion by mistake to the cat, as the poor animal would die of her unrequited affections!

In a cosmopolitan city like London most of the superstitious survivals of the world are to be found. Superstitions were certainly revived during the war. There was a remarkable vogue for fortune telling and a demand for charms and amulets, which brought good luck or preserved the wearer from danger. In this way, what are called the lower and uneducated classes stretched out their hands gropingly to try to get into touch with the supernatural, just as the better and more intelligent ranks of society availed themselves of the spiritualistic "mediums" for the same purpose.

The herbalist does a large trade in cures for various diseases. For cuts and bruises he has an ointment made of the leaves of the elder tree upon which, legend has it, Judas hanged himself. He has decoctions of the mistle for chest complaints, and of the dandelion for impurities of the blood. Much of this branch of his business has little or no relation to superstition. The remedies he provides are, to some extent, derived from folklore, and have the recommendation of

experience, as well as of age, behind them. Of quite a different class is the necklace of blue beads which is said to ward off bronchitis. The depth of human credulity is still more exhibited by the stone having a natural hole through it, which averts bad dreams; unpleasant things in themselves and forecasts of evil to come. The more gruesome an object is the more efficacious it appears to be. There is hardly anything that a coffin-ginger got out of a grave will not accomplish, and next to that in efficacy is a stone which has been bitten by a mad dog.

The belief in particular charms rises and wanes according to circumstances. At one time nearly all seafarers regarded a child's rattle as a sure protection from drowning. Then it fell entirely out of fashion. During the German submarine menace as much as £5 would be given for one in the basement. Now that the safety of the ocean highways has been restored it would be hard to find a sailor who would accept a present of a child's rattle.

"The best the landlord can do is to get you out in six months after your present lease expires. And he may not be able to do it then. It may take him a year and it may take him longer."

Bills have been passed since the above was written providing that landlords shall not be permitted to increase last year's rents by more than 25 per cent.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Lammert Brothers have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Friday the 28th day of May, 1920 at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable leasehold property situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong viz—All that piece or parcel of land situated at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as "Inland Lot No. 346 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 13 Mosque Street, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease thereof dated 11th April 1855. Annual Crown Rent \$124. Area 1,440 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.

The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 14th May, 1920.

REAL COST OF LIVING.

EXTRAVAGANT ESTIMATES
CHALLENGED.

Sir Henry Morris, in a letter published in *The Times* on April 6, submitted that the essential cost of living did not justify a demand for an increase of wages or salaries exceeding 50 or 60 per cent., and that those who demanded and got more were not bearing their proper share of the after-consequences of the war. To illustrate his argument he gave a summary of his own household expenses. Comparing the aggregate cost for food, drinks, laundry, coals, and all the ordinary requisites of housekeeping for the three years 1912-14 with that for the three years 1915-17, he found that the increase in the latter equalled 13.9 per cent. Comparing 1915 with 1919 the increase in the latter year was 23.3 per cent., and in 1916 the increase over 1913 was only 1.95 per cent.

Sir Henry Morris has since received many letters supporting his contention. A Horsham correspondent, who has kept detailed accounts for the last 25 years, gives the cost of food for 1913 as £257 10s. 6d., for 1917 as £285 4s. 11d., and for 1919 as £279 4s. 10d. The headmaster of a well known grammar school estimates the increase in annual expenditure at 25 per cent. and gives this as the increase which the governors of the school are allowed to add to their previously small charges for the board of resident pupils. A third correspondent takes the figure 100 for expenditure in 1913, and gives 123 as the corresponding figure for 1919. In a fourth case the increase for 1919 over 1913 is stated to be 25 per cent., this being in respect of food alone.

The moral of the letters is that where fixed incomes or allowances make careful buying and economy imperative, households have been able to keep their expenditure at a much lower level than is generally regarded as possible on the basis of the 1913 cost of living. One writer states bluntly that the axiom of the enormously enhanced cost of necessities has been a most pernicious one, and has formed a basis for extravagant wage demands that threaten to ruin the country.

COST OF PROHIBITION.

Washington, May 5.—Prohibition introduction cost \$28,000,000 annually. Representative Gallivan (Dem) of Massachusetts, told the House today.

NOTICE.

The Management of "The Hongkong Telegraph" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 30 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent. during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent.—and at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of "The Hongkong Telegraph" unchanged.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS
AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

As from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of "The Hongkong Telegraph" will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

NOTICE.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE.

EMPIRE DAY.

This Office will be opened for all purposes from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Monday the 24th May, 1920.

Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH, Superintendent, Imports and Exports, Hongkong, 19th May, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on Wednesday, the 26th May, 1920 commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 45 Lyndhurst Terrace

A Quantity of Valuable Household

Furniture comprising:

Teak handstand, plush covered drawing room suite, fine engravings, water colour, occasional tables, bronze figures, brass flower pots, brass and brass mounted fenders, white lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner wagon, marble clock, leather covered armchairs, teak overmantel with bevelled mirror, brass electric standard lamp, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Glass, Crockery and Electric-plated ware, Household linen etc. Double brass bedsteads, teak

possible wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak marble top bureaux, marble and tiled washstands, ladies desks, upholstered couches and easy chairs, toilet crockery, Japanese silk embroidered screens, etc., etc.

Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Requisites

Also

A Fine Selection of Canton Blackwood ware

comprising:

Marble top and round tables, armchairs, flower stands, stools, etc., etc.

And

2 Kastner Autopianos (Pianos by Rachal)

1 Cottage Piano by Farrell and Goudge

5 electric ceiling fans

4 electric table fans

1 enamelled bath

1 "Baldwin" Refrigerator

1 Chubb's Combination safe

On view from Monday, the 24th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

NEW

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MOTOR CAR & CYCLE NUMBER
PLATES.

It is notified for the information of the public that Motor Car embossed Number Plates Nos. 301-500 and Motor Cycle Number Plates Nos. 201-300, can be obtained on application at the Licensing Office, Central Police Station. The price is \$1.50 per plate.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE, Captain Superintendent Police, Hongkong, 20th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for 1919.

The Register of Shareholders of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1920, until the day of the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. BROWN, Secretary, Hongkong, 21st May, 1920.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on the 21st May, at the Treasury of Macao, at 3 p.m., tenders are invited by verbal competition for the Monopoly of Opium, for the period of three years, commencing from 1st August 1920 to 31st July 1923.

All the terms and conditions for the tender can be obtained on application at the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, or at the Treasurer's Department in Macao.

PLINIO TINOCO, Treasurer, Treasurer's Office of Macao 22nd April, 1920.

A COMPLETE ERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bram & Co., Ltd., 117, Macao Street, and guaranteed to perform working under the 2000 lbs. pressure with 2,500 gallons of water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD., P. O. Box 22, Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on Tuesday, the 25th May, 1920, commencing at 3 p.m.

on the Reclamation near Black-heads Point (Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned) 1520 Bales HEMP

more or less damaged by smoke & water

On view Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on Tuesday, the 25th May, 1920, commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at Messrs. Kin Tai Loong's Godown, West Point.

2000 Bags No. 1 Tonkin White Rice

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on Wednesday, the 26th May 1920 commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 5 Duddell Street.

680 Bags Castor Seeds

On view Now

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

WANTED.

WANTED.—One Clerk well acquainted with banking business especially exchange book-keeping. Also one Typist speaking both French and English if possible. Chinese preferred. Apply to BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, Shameen (Canton) stating previous experience and salary required.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—From 1st July next 79 Wyndham Street, a three-storied house with basement and separate servant's quarters. Apply to Messrs. Patell & Co., 14 Des Voeux Road, above Wiseman Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent stenographer, many years experience open for immediate engagement. Capable correspondent and expert, conversant with filing and office work. Apply Box 339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—For Manila, experienced male stenographer. Apply in writing with references to Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. Hongkong.

WANTED.—Junior Office Assistant (Girl) required immediately by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., (South China) Limited, Kipp's Buildings.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE MISSE DE VINE AND TERRY SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS

will introduce HARMONY AND SONG

at the usual TEA DANCE AND DINNER

DANCE to be held on

SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, and

WHIT MONDAY, MAY 24th.

SUNDAY, MAY 23rd.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday the 25th May 1920, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 11th May to the 25th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-First Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on Saturday, 22nd May 1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February 1920, and electing Directors and Auditors. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 22nd May 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1920.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Saturday the 29th May 1920 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April 1920.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 25th day of May to Monday the 31st day of May 1920, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1920.

HOWE

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

A LARGE VARIETY IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO. Tel. No. 1186

SCALES

PROPHETESS OF THE WAR.

MISSION OF PILLAR OF FIRE CHURCH.

"I have knelt down and said enough prayers for Lloyd George to send him to The Third Heaven." (A Voice: "Alleluia, and laughter.")

This is one of the revelations which Mrs. Alma White, founder of "The Pillar of Fire Church" which aims at restricting excess in women's dress and supports a policy of prohibition in regard to the licensing question, has come from New Jersey to make to the British public. Indeed, some of the young ladies who sat in the Central Hall, Westminster, recently might have been forgiven for imagining that if it had not been for this American lady Mr. Lloyd George would not have won the war. "When we had nothing else to do," she said, "we used to pray for Lloyd George, and for all those in high places, during the war."

Mrs. White said she was a little misunderstood when she came to England in 1904 soon after the foundation of her Church. "Since then I have written 15 books, one of them all about Great Britain and the Titanic. I have crossed the Atlantic 27 times, and each time my objective has been London. I was in the submarine zone ten times during the war, and was never once afraid."

MUSICAL FEATURES.

American women seem to be capturing all the audiences in London. Mrs. White's "first night" at Westminster was in two parts. Part One began with the playing of "Onward Christian Soldiers" to a banjo accompaniment by a woman who obliged a little later with a hymn, playing her own accompaniment on the same instrument.

A brass band on the platform composed of young American men in curate collars and young American women looking like Salvation Army lasses in mourning made ear-splitting noises with cornets and trombones. A still younger girl played the kettledrum. There was hardly a short skirt or silk stocking in the hall. The only splash of real healthy colour was a scarlet rose in the bonnet of a very dear old lady with white curls. What the Pillar of Fire Church puritan in dress thought of that scarlet rose she did not say—probably it escaped her eye.

The conductor of the band was a dark, Jewish-looking gentleman with a massive gold chain—the only visible piece of jewellery on the platform. The hymn tunes, notably, "In the Twinkling of an Eye" and "The Same Old Way," were very catchy, and another which might have passed for a Somersetshire dance had the effect of causing the Pillar of Fire believers to make mystic signs in the air. Part I closed with a collection.

AMERICA'S GREETING.

Then up rose Mrs. White, plainly dressed in dark blue and wearing what appeared to be a minister's collar, and dwelt briefly on the restoration of Israel. Instead of explaining in detail the creed of the Pillar of Fire Church she began an anti-German propaganda speech. At times she pronounced anathema on the Kaiser and warned us that the foe was just as active now as he was before the Armistice. She had foretold everything, she said, when we called for volunteers to beat the Kaiser instead of conscripting everyone.

The aims of Great Britain and America were identical, she

DIVORCE IN AMERICA.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

Mr. P. W. Wilson writes from New York to the Daily News thus:—In view of the new Divorce Bill in Britain, the latest facts about divorce conditions in the United States will probably be of interest. The number of decrees is rapidly increasing, and causes uneasiness among thoughtful people. From 1867 to 1876 the average of decrees granted was 12,212 per annum; but by the year 1916 the average had become 112,926, which means a growth about three times that of the population.

In 1916 the actual number of divorces was 108,702. Roughly, two out of three were granted to the wife. This does not mean that the husband was as a rule the more to blame, for a common way of arranging divorce is to assume desertion by the husband, or failure to support. These two causes account for 45,000 cases, while only in 12,500 cases is infidelity alleged; the wife being here the more erring partner by about 500 decrees. In 30,000 cases cruelty is alleged, which again may be in some instances a convenient legal fiction, as all writers of comedy are quick to recognise. Only 3,500 cases are attributed to drink, which shows that even before Prohibition had become a federal policy local option had largely reduced intemperance.

TEN MARRIAGES, ONE DIVORCE.

There are many reasons for prevalent divorce. Immigrants, suddenly acquiring wealth, are fascinated by the hotels, theatres and night-club pleasures which are open to those who drive automobiles. Britain's week-end habit here lasts all the summer, during which season great houses are boarded up and churches closed. This means that for a considerable period of the year the husband stays at his club in a great city, while his wife advertises his income with her costumes at some resort where there are restraints. In the case of such marriages children are few, and there is no home in the old-fashioned sense of the word. Often a marriage is merely a sudden arrangement, without any serious attempt to set up and furnish a fireside. Out of every ten marriages solemnised in this country, nine end in disaster.

In fairness it should be made clear that this high proportion is due to the laxity of a comparatively small section of the nation. Scores of divorces are due to hasty marriages in which sometimes the parties have not given the matter even 48 hours' consideration. No pretence is made of consulting the parents, who may be rung up from a hotel after the ceremony has been performed. When the bride faces the realities of home without furniture, and has to cook the man's supper instead of enjoying his hospitality with flowers at some dainty restaurant, the trouble begins.

There is a strong movement to make divorce a matter of uniform federal administration. No one, however, would dream here of sanctioning separations—except with the right to re-marry in a civil court.

declared. If there were any suspicion that the American people were not with the people of Great Britain she sincerely hoped that it would be dispelled.

Certain propagandists from the Generalists were seeking to bring about a breach between them, but it would be nothing less than a calamity if they were to succeed. There should be no weakening of the bonds of kinship between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT BY SOVIET.

AN I.L.P. MEMORANDUM.

The Administrative Council of the Independent Labour party, along with its report to the annual conference at Glasgow this Easter, presents a "Memorandum on Socialism and government" for submission to the International Socialist Congress of Geneva.

Summarising the political question which Bolshevism has raised in the form of two questions—"(1) Is a revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat necessary as a transition from capitalism to Socialism? (2) Is the Soviet form of government the only form which will enable the proletariat to exercise political power?" The memorandum states that in Great Britain the authority of Parliament has "seriously declined," owing to causes which include the deterioration of politics in Great Britain under the influence of Mr. Lloyd George.

Elections as now fought (the memorandum continues) give a maximum opportunity to reaction to raise false and senseless issues; majorities are too easily secured by the manipulation of the press, which steadily deteriorates in honesty. The I.L.P.'s position is:—It is impossible to govern a country except by majorities or by a continued rule of force—i.e., an autocracy, an oligarchic tyranny, or a military dictatorship.

The weakness lies in the bad education of democracy and the imperfect state of Socialist propaganda.

It almost disappears when real issues can be brought before the people owing to, say, high prices, the Russian intervention, &c. The recent by-elections show a more hopeful working of democracy, and a consequent return to confidence in it.

The weakness of the Socialist movement cannot be made good by revolution, which with a dictatorship may succeed for a time, but which in the end has to base itself on public acceptance.

Therefore the revealed weakness of democracy can be over-come only by persistent education and propaganda, and by the strenuous activities of the Socialist and Labour groups in the various Parliaments.

A revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat need not be necessary for the transition from capitalism to Socialism, but whether it has to be resorted to or not depends solely upon the policy of the capitalists themselves, and not upon the political necessities of Socialism.

The memorandum contends that the Soviet form of government is not the best form for an industrial democracy, though it may be a very efficient revolutionary form. "If the Soviets are to administer in the general interests of the industrial community they must be elected by the bodies representing that interest, and not by mere trade or professional interests."

The direct representation of industrial interests should be provided for by industrial bodies representative of the workshops, mines, &c., which should have a large measure of power in determining legislation, and be in the closest touch with State administration, but which should not be the basis of a political constitution. The elimination of the bourgeois parasitic class will take place by economic means as we approach to Socialism and it cannot be done effectively in any other way."

CHANGES THROUGH EXPERIENCE.

"It is short-sighted policy to follow on the lines pursued in revolutionary Russia, for three main reasons.—

FILIPINOS AND BOLSHIEVISM.

LABOURERS REJECT IT.

The eighth annual conference of the labour congress of the Philippines which began on Labour Day, May 1, was brought to a close when the congress finally acted upon various matters which were brought to it for the consideration during the earlier part of the conference. The secretary of congress, Jacinto Manahan, announced yesterday that one of the most important things acted upon by the conference Saturday night was the complete rejection by the unions affiliated with the labour congress of the Philippines of the theories and ideas of bolshevism.

The question of bolshevism, it was explained by Secretary Manahan, was brought before the congress to sound the opinions of the members in regard to it and if the majority had indicated that they espouse bolshevik theories, undoubtedly the congress would have gone on record as in favour of the adoption of bolshevism by a certain portion of the labour element of the Philippines. However, he said, at the last meeting of the conference the bolshevik system was completely rejected.

As finally acted upon, the labour congress of the Philippines rejected bolshevism because—first, the congress states, it is against a democratic form of government; second, because it is in favour of and is practicing compulsory or forced labour which, it is declared, is against the eight-hour labour demand of the local labourers; and third, because bolshevism requires obligatory military service, the Filipino labourer, it is declared, being a pacifist and is in favour of abandonment of war.

The following important matters were finally favourably acted upon by the labour congress at its meeting: An eight-hour labour law compulsory attendance in school of all children from the primary to the secondary course, with books free; extension of the teaching of domestic science in the public schools; the establishment of labourers' homes; labourer barrires; the adoption of woman suffrage; the purchase by the government of the haciendas still in the hands of the friars; the establishment of more agricultural and trade schools; prohibition of the importations and the manufacture of gambling cards; and a ban against the later congress cannot take part in any political movement except when any such movement endangers the welfare of the labour element.

(a) We do not know the facts sufficient detail—
(b) The Soviet system seems itself to be undergoing changes of some importance owing to experience in its working;
(c) The conditions under which it has been established are altogether abnormal.

"It is necessary for the international Socialist movement, when it lays down policies which have to guide it for years to look further ahead than these present times, which are disturbed by the after-effects of the war. During a revolution there must be a revolutionary organisation, but international Socialism must not assume that such an organisation should be adopted as the ordinary structure of government. Therefore, whilst it should refuse to condemn revolutionary governments departing from the rules and policies which must characterise the working of the Socialist State, the International ought to make it clear to the whole world that Socialism under normal conditions is not to be worked by those methods which revolutions may make temporarily necessary."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The Steamship
"BESSIE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver B.C. and ports on May 20th, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Tuesday, May 25, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday May 25th, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining undelivered after May 27th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1920.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BANK OF TAIWAN.

The 41st half yearly report of the Bank of Taiwan Ltd. shows in the balance sheet the following totals:—Notes in circulation, Y.49,633,941; current accounts, fixed deposits etc., Y.346,743,563; deposits in trust, Y.33,142,736; bills payable, acceptances and other sums due by the bank, Y.349,311,377; balance brought forward from previous account, Y.978,069; and net profit for the past half year, Y.2,713,235. Under assets are shown the following:—Cash in hand, Y.22,034,297; cash at bankers, Y.700,090; bonus, Y.102,600; dividend (10 per cent. per annum), Y.1,573,000; balance carried to next account, Y.1,323,395. The gross profits for the half year under review are shown as Y.62,995,797.

The party is considering the possibility of the creation of representative industrial councils with large powers for the control of labour conditions in the workshops, and with definite advisory authority both in fiscal administration and in legislation.

The party, however, sees no reason for departing from its old position, that until Socialist propaganda influences public opinion, and until Socialists are chosen as representatives on public bodies, no secure basis for the Socialist State can be laid; and, further, that the election of Socialists to Parliament remains the best guarantee that the working classes can have that Parliament will be influenced by their views."

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"CHINA."

Having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified and requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take delivery of their cargo from ship's side and/or from the Hongkong & Godown Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns at Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivered as can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be landed in the Hongkong & Godown Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns where they will be examined on May 25th at 10 a.m.

Cargo undelivered on and after Tuesday, 25th May 1920 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the ship's side and/or Godown.

All claims should be presented within three weeks of ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship
"BENMOHR"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship
"INABA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 27th May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

S. S. "WEST CADDOA"

From SAN FRANCISCO via

HONOLULU, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on May 26th at 10 a.m. and May 27th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 27th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

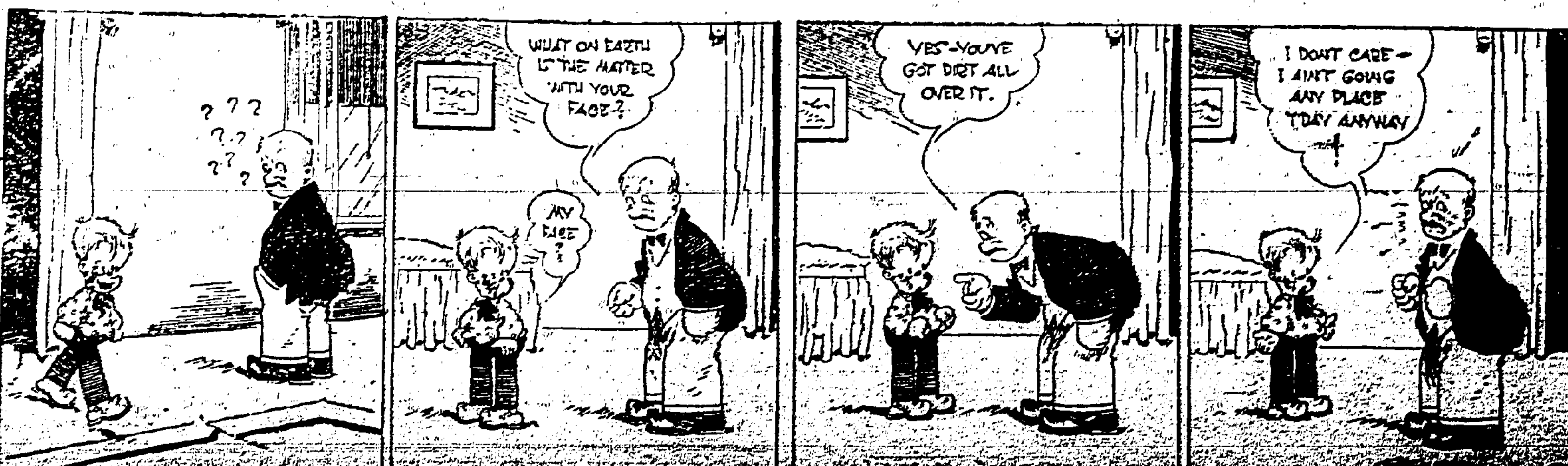
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Nobody Will See It

BY BLOSSER



THORNE'S OLD VAT

"No. 4"

SCOTCH WHISKY

We strongly recommend this Whisky. The Vat was started in 1831 by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and the Whisky has been known as No. 4 ever since.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 618.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—LUCHUNG.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 20th inst., John Palm, second son of John Jones Esq. of "Sunbril," Dundee, Scotland, to Goldia Laura Jean, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Luchung and Mrs. Luchung of Hongkong. [Australian Papers please copy.]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1920.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The date is drawing near for an indication to be given regarding the fate of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It was on July 13, 1911, that the Treaty was signed and although it was, to have effect for ten years a stipulation was made to the effect that within one year of its expiry it either had to be denounced by the parties or would automatically remain in force until one year's full notice had been given. Thus it is that before July 13 this year some indication must be given and some action taken. We notice by telegrams received from Shanghai that the Japanese Ambassador in London has formally applied to the British Government for the prolongation of the Treaty and the Japanese Government has made representations to the British Ambassador in Tokyo in a similar connection. We understand also from the same cable that the British Government has indicated that it will have to consider the matter before giving a definite reply. But as we shall be having news on the question shortly, some little reference to it is in season.

A great deal has been said in criticism of the Alliance not only by nationals outside of the arrangement but by some Britishers, more especially those residing in the bigger Colonies. Apart altogether from what has been the practical result of the Treaty one should look at its general terms before making a judgment. The objects of the Alliance were chiefly:—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India. The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China. The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions. No one could grumble with such objects as these, but how has the Treaty turned out in operation? Certain it is that it was the agreement which brought Japan into the late war on the side of the Allies, and the help she rendered to the Allied cause was by no means inconsiderable. It is the agreement also which has helped to preserve the Open Door in China, for one can imagine that Japan would have been a deal more assertive in the East but for this binding document. Whether she has interpreted the Clause as to the Open Door in its ideal and fullest meaning might be open to question, but if Japan is trying to exert and extend her own influence in the Orient she has at least been held in some measure of check by her British Ally. One has to remember that China is hopelessly entangled in the meshes of Japanese financiers and censure for such a position obtaining is not so much due to Japan as to China, whose political weaknesses and helplessness is the result of her own statesmen's lack of administrative ability. For the benefit of China it would undoubtedly be better for Japan and England to work together rather than allow each of them to pursue separate and distinct policies. China can at least be certain that whatever imperialistic tendencies Japan may develop as regards her own power in the Orient there will be, if the Treaty is continued, the acquiescence necessary of Great Britain—a factor of no little significance.

But on certain lines the continuance of the Alliance, in its present form, is undesirable. There needs to be far more particular definition of "the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of Chinese Empire." There must be no room given for the misunderstandings of the past; the question of Manchuria and Japanese activities there must be freely covered; the Shantung question, providing for the eventual restoration of the territory to China, will have to be provided for; and in many other ways one could indicate that the present agreement is a little too loosely framed. As stated above the British Government is now giving consideration to the question of renewing the Alliance and it is to be hoped that a thorough revision of the Treaty will be undertaken before a renewal is completed. Britain desires to see a united and prosperous China, and this point should be jealously guarded in any arrangement that is come to with the country which might one day aspire to be the actual Mistress of the East.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

RICE CONTROL.

It may be some consolation to the Hongkong ratepayer to know that this Colony has not to bear anything like the loss that Singapore has over the rice control scheme. A cable from our correspondent in the Southern port which we published yesterday showed that the total loss so far sustained there is \$21,000,000, whilst if the subsidizing policy continues, the deficit will amount to no less a sum than \$3,000,000 monthly. Hongkong thought it was, but had enough when the Government announced some time ago that the loss on rice control up to the end of 1919 would be "well over \$2,000,000." How much, if any, has now to be added to that sum we do not yet know, but it is at any rate comforting to feel that this Colony's losses are, in comparison with those of the Straits, so small. We are wondering now what the Singapore taxpayers think of their Government's venture into the realm of commerce. So far as we see matters, both the one Government and the other has made a muddle of the whole business. If their dealings in rice are any indication of what may be expected under Government control of public utilities, then frankly we would rather see these enterprises left to private concerns. In our own case we recall the loss of \$140,000 which was suffered by reason of the fact that the Government made a contract to sell a big quantity of rice which it did not possess, with the result that it had to go into the open market and buy. Then there was the instance of the Straits Controller offering Hongkong so many thousand tons of the cereal, which our Government agreed to buy but a large part of which could not be secured because it had previously been sold to somebody else! These are the kind of muddles which have been a factor in the heavy losses sustained. This is what happens when Governments go into business.

NEWSPAPERS AND NEWS.

We are all acquainted with cases in which newspapers have been prosecuted for printing things which they ought not to print. But who has heard of an instance in which an action has been brought because a paper did not print something which somebody else thought it should have done? Such a case has been disposed of in America, where a candidate for office sued a Chicago newspaper because it failed to print his name on a facsimile of a portion of a specimen ballot. In other words, it was urged that the newspaper was liable not for what it did, but for what it refrained from doing. The novel proposition was not upheld by the Court of Appeal. The meaning of that decision is that a newspaper is the sole judge of the value of news as such, and that it has a right to decide what it prints, regardless of the effect on anyone. The Court was eminently right. Freedom to print involves freedom not to print. It is no more just to compel a newspaper to print what it does not want to print than it is to compel it to refrain from printing what it wants to print. In this case the paper in question judged that the candidate had no chance of election and was not a serious rival to others. It had a right to that view.

A PEACE ESSENTIAL.

We see from recent papers to hand that Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British Ambassador to the United States, has declared that the essential condition for peace is that the two great English-speaking nations should continue their mutual respect and understanding. He deplored the vilifications of England by Americans and the condemnation of America by Britishers, adding that there is nothing more annoying than criticism which ignores vital and modifying factors. "I venture to say," he remarked, "that no American can appreciate all the legitimate considerations which help to mould every decision taken at Downing Street; and no Britisher can have an inkling of the anxieties which mould the decisions at Washington." Here the British Ambassador touched on the vital point. There is far too much uninformed criticism both on the one side and the other. The aim of us all, whether we be British or American, should be to understand each other's outlook better. Anglo-American friendship is not only desirable; it is imperatively necessary. On it the fate of the world largely hangs.

DAY BY DAY.

PEOPLE WILL NOT LOOK FORWARD TO POSTERITY WHO NEVER LOOK BACKWARD TO THEIR ANCESTORS.—Banks.

Yesterday's health return shows one non-fatal case of puerperal fever, the sufferer being a Chinese.

The *Cosmopolitan*, a Canton daily newspaper, has again announced that it will not accept Japanese advertising.

For being in possession of a quantity of ammunition camouflaged in two tins as preserved peaches a Chinese was to-day ordered to pay a fine of \$500.

We are informed from the Colonial Secretariat that Formosa has been declared by Hongkong to be infected; precautions from cholera on arrival from all ports are to be taken.

The Committee of the Native Goods Improvement Association at Canton is to call on every import and export firm in the city for the purpose of investigating Japanese goods. As the committee is insufficient in number, a request has been made to every school to send two delegates to assist the committee in their search.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement will be of a more than usually interesting character. It will include a splendid drawing of Shanghai's proposed War Memorial, two photographs showing Mr. Lee's car at the foot of an embankment after the recent accident on Castle Peak road; a plan of the Praya East reclamation scheme; and photographic groups of Queen's College senior and junior basketball teams.

A row took place at a certain Chinese tea house in the Central district this morning over the price of a certain cake. The accountant of the shop, in a fit of exasperation, broke a stool over the head of a customer, and thus ended the dispute, though in an unhappy manner for himself, for he was to-day brought before the Magistrate on a charge of grievously wounding the customer who had been sent to Hospital. The case was remanded for a week.

The Military Governor at Canton has issued an order to the local authorities having anything to do with the custody of former enemy property that all war material taken from German and Austrian Government agents shall be transmitted to the Headquarters of the Military Governor; that all hunting fire-arms, rifles, pistols, and other attachments to same; except those belonging to individuals, shall be gathered and listed for storage in the Headquarters; and that all private arms shall be restored to their several owners, the authorities concerned making a list of these for report to the Headquarters.

LOCAL WEDDING.

JONES—LUCHUNG.

The marriage took place on Thursday, at St. John's Cathedral, of Mr. J. P. Jones, B.C., M.I.M.E., Principal of the Hongkong Tutorial Institute, and Miss Goldia Luchung, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. J. Luchung of Hongkong. The Rev. V. H. Copley, M.C., officiated, and Mr. Denman Fuller rendered the Wedding March. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. P. W. Goldring, and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Preston, as Matron of Honour. She was attired in champagne satin, the dress being hand embroidered with silver and pearl trimmings. She wore a bridal veil with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of maiden-hair and white roses. The Rev. E. Martin was "best man."

After the ceremony a reception was held at 43, Bonham Road, when the Rev. V. H. Copley, M.C., proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. The bride and bridegroom received many handsome presents, with the congratulatory of numerous friends. Including a large number of Mr. Jones' students. The happy couple proceeded to Macao for the honeymoon, the S.S. Sei Tai, under Capt. Donaldson, being gaily dressed for the occasion.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Right Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, P.C., G.C.B., Sir Allan Perry and Mr. E. R. C. Stilleman, have arrived at Government House, where they are the guests of His Excellency.

His Excellency gave a small dinner party last evening at which the guests present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. R. Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Greig, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

KOWLOON NOTES.

(BY "THE FERRYMAN").

The Tennis League is now in full swing, and I am wondering whether either of the Division Championships will come to Kowloon. The K. C. C. made a rather unpropitious beginning by losing both their matches last Saturday, though the margin in neither case was very great. The surprise of the day was the Club de Recreio's victory over a strong U.S.R.C. team, especially since the winners wanted to postpone the match owing to some difficulty in raising their best team. They look like doing well in the competition. What if they had remained in the "B" Division, as they originally intended? Some of the smaller Clubs would have had a rough passage!

There are two extremely interesting matches fixed for to-morrow in which Kowloon teams figure. Kowloon C.C. will be at home to the Portuguese, and a great tussle should result. Then the U.S.R.C. will entertain the Chinese. This also should be a keenly-fought engagement. The C.R.C. are out for championship honours, whilst their opponents will want to make up for last week's defeat. In the Second Division, U.S.R.C. "B" are visiting the Chinese Recreation Club's courts, whilst Kowloon "B" are drawn away with the Wigwam.

Lawn bowlers are getting ready for the coming League season, which begins a week to-morrow. In the first round, both Kowloon Bowling Green Club and the K.C.C. are away, the former to the Police and the latter to Tai Koo. So old rivals are meeting early. Everybody will be out to win.

Last week I said something about the delay in the construction of the new Kowloon Fire Station. I've been wondering why such a deathly silence prevails at the site. Now I hear a report that the plans are to be altered so as to provide more accommodation for firemen. The change may or may not have been avoidable, but let's hope that work will soon be resumed.

A friend tells me that pandemonium has begun in real earnest in "flat-land." He says that last night a lady with more lung power than she knew what to do with was extremely busy grappling with high notes and that she had to compete with yells, groans and caterwauling from distressed neighbours. What is more, some enthusiastic Scot had a tussle with the bagpipes, and people are beginning to wonder whether he is likely to be a permanent resident in the locality. If so, they hope he will soon burst the bag and blow the pipes to pieces.

Kowloon residents crossing the harbour yesterday had a good sight of the seaplane which came over from Macao. To many who have not been home since the war it was their first glimpse of such a machine. It looked like a little waistcoat pocket edition but appeared a business-like little craft none the less. The sight of it set some of us dreaming of the time when we shall flit across the harbour by this means and come to anchorage on top of our offices.

Last Sunday the public pier at Kowloon was a sight for the gods. Every available seat thereon was occupied by evil smelling, unkempt coolies who had nothing to do but loiter about and practice the gentle art of expectation. I was glad to see yesterday, however, that a police officer was on the job clearing away some of these obstructionists. When will public seats be really reserved for ladies and children?

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

HONGKONG

CELEBRATIONS.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that on the occasion of the celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King on June 3rd, a Review of the Troops will take place in the morning and a Reception and Ball will be held at Government House in the evening.

JAPANESE CLERKS.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING COOK.

Messrs. Ichida, Uyeda and Nohora, clerks in the employ of the O.S.K. were this morning arranged in a row before Mr. N. L. Smith, being called there by their Chinese mess cook, who related a blood-curdling tale of assault of which he said he was the victim. The evidence he gave to the Court was that these three clerks made a combined assault on him because they thought he had stolen certain articles from the mess-room. They attempted to throttle him, and then throw him out of the window. They were bad masters to serve under, and he added, stinging, and they had had over ten cooks during the last year, who had come and gone as he did.

Uyeda was then called upon by the Magistrate to answer these accusations. He said that they had lately missed many articles, and had suspected the cook and a friend of the latter. The former had contracted to supply the mess-table, but had not given them their money's worth. The other day a friend of his had missed a gold watch and other articles, valued at \$100 in all, and as the keys of the mess-room were in the possession of the cook, they had questioned him. He proved recalcitrant, and showed an undue desire to get away. They then attempted by force to make him confess.

Mr. Smith pointed out the error of torturing the cook to make him confess. The defendants denied having attempted to strangle the cook or to throw him out of the window. A fine of \$5 was inflicted on each of the defendants.

It then came the turn of the cook to stand in the dock. He was charged by Mr. R. W. Mitchell with the theft of a number of forks from the King Edward Hotel, these being found in his box by the Japanese when they searched his property, and the discovery was reported to Mr. Mitchell.

PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

POWERS FOR THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday for the purpose of considering a special measure in connection with plague.

The Chairman, Mr. G. R. Sayer, said the meeting had been called to hear a report of the M. O. H. desired power to act under By Law 2 of the Prevention and Mitigation of Diseases Ordinance. After the report had been heard, he said the Chairman would now ask permission to be granted to the M. O. H. to act under By Law 2. Dr. W. W. Pearce said that up to the present there had only been twenty cases of plague notified. This was a very small number as compared with previous years, when it had often been the case that there were twenty cases of plague a day. This was the season of the year for plague and it was desirable that precautions should be taken. The districts in which he required power to act were as follows:—

Queen's Road Central 67-85.
Des Voeux Road 80-82.
Queen Victoria Street 1-10.
Chinese Street 1-10.
Pottinger Street 1-31.
WEST OF CENTRAL MARKET.
Queen's Road Central 92-103.
Des Voeux Road 84-103.
Hing Ling Street 1-44.
Jubilee Street 1-16.
Hing Ling Lane 1-16.
Wai San Lane 1-6.

The motion was carried granting permission for the M.O.H. to act under the law. Dr. Pearce has thus power to cause ceilings and wainscots to be removed if he has any reason to suspect that rats are in the vicinity. It will only be on Dr. Pearce's order if anything is pulled down, and then compensation will be allowed as under the Ordinance.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm, in resigning the financial editorship of the *Times* to resume the editorship of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, will take up a task that he relinquished in 1911. Periodically this valuable repository of learning requires to be brought up to date, and Mr. Chisholm's immediate work will be to overhaul the present eleventh edition, which he hopes to reissue as the twelfth edition about two years hence. The first edition of the E.B. was published in Edinburgh as a modest three-volume work in 1768 to 1771. The present edition runs to 23 vols. and an index.

Sir Edward Elgar, who musically sketched his late wife in one of his 14 "Enigma Variations," is not the only musician who has found inspiration for his creative work in the partner of his joys and sorrows. Richard Strauss, the composer of "Elektra" and "Salome," introduced his wife, who, like Lady Elgar, is an accomplished musician, into his tone-poem, "Ein Heldenleben," the violin solo of which forms Frau Strauss's musical portrait. Writing to an English friend, Strauss mentioned this interesting fact, and added: "When you hear 'Ein Heldenleben,' listen carefully to the violin solo, and you will I am sure admit that it is a perfect likeness of my wife."

Mr. Wells seems bent on challenging all our most cherished historical views and prejudices. He admits that Nero murdered his devoted but troublesome mother and his wife, the latter as a mark of affection to Poppaea. But—"Before a man condemns Nero as a different species of being from himself he should examine his secret thoughts carefully." What, in fact, are mere passing thoughts and angry impulses translated into deeds by the impetuous Nero, because there was nobody to control him. Mr. Wells thinks, moreover, that Nero's unpopularity in Rome was not due to his hobby of murdering his intimate relations, but because the Roman forces suffered a great defeat at the hands of a certain Queen Boadicea in Britain.

The extraordinary flood of propaganda literature which comes to Fleet Street by every post from France and Switzerland is certainly not the least important cause of the present paper shortage. Russia, Poland, the Ukraine, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Armenia, Azerbaijan—all these, among others, have established at least one special newspaper apiece; and the amount of money and material which is thus running to waste—for the bulk of these publications are sheer waste, and pernicious waste at that—must be colossal. Prominent among the offenders are the Kolchakites who, despite the collapse of their military campaign, continue to produce in Paris "La Cause Communiste," a huge sheet, bigger than most of the legitimate dailies. There seems to be an opening here for international control.

Rosherville Gardens, near Gravesend, are apparently once more for sale, and will probably soon fall a prey to the speculative builder. This former popular pleasure ground, almost forgotten by an ungrateful generation, bears the name of some prehistoric Roshier, from whom a Mr. Jones purchased about eighty years ago a huge disused chalk pit, which furnished the unpromising material for a formidable rival and eventual successor of Vauxhall. By an ingenious arrangement of terraces and skillfully planted shrubs he made his restricted domain appear of limitless extent. In the distant days "when Rosherville was widely and emphatically advertised as 'the place to spend a happy day' the attractions included a maze—easily threaded—and Avis Lee, the only genuine Gipsy Queen, who told fortunes for "tuppence a time," not having discovered the more lucrative Delphi that exists in the West End of London. However, the prophetic drove an excellent trade with youthful lovers, whom she astutely allotted to each other, and for whom, if they were generous clients, she invariably predicted a prosperous future. The decadence of Rosherville has been ascribed to the great increase during recent years of more accessible resorts, but was also partly due to the disappearance of the old-fashioned steamboats from the river.

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LAWN BOWLS.

LEAGUE FIXTURES FOR 1920.

The following are the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association's League fixtures:—

Police	v. Kowloon	May 29.
Taikoo	v. Kowloon C. C.	
Civil Service C.	No Match.	
Kowloon C. C. v. Civil Service C.	June 12.	
Kowloon	v. Taikoo.	
Police	No Match.	
Civil Service C. v. Kowloon.	June 19.	
Police	v. Taikoo.	
Kowloon C. C.	No Match.	
Kowloon C. C. v. Police.	June 25.	
Taikoo	v. Civil Service C.	
Kowloon	No Match.	
Civil Service C. v. Police.	July 3.	
Kowloon	v. Kowloon C. C.	
Taikoo	No Match.	
Taikoo	v. Kowloon.	July 10.
Police	v. Civil Service C.	
Kowloon C. C.	No Match.	
Kowloon C. C. v. Taikoo.	July 17.	
Kowloon	v. Civil Service C.	
Police	No Match.	
Taikoo	v. Police.	July 24.
Civil Service C. v. Kowloon C. C.		
Kowloon	No Match.	
Kowloon	v. Police.	July 31.
Civil Service C. v. Taikoo.		
Kowloon C. C.	No Match.	
Police	v. Kowloon C. C.	August 7.
Kowloon C. C. v. Kowloon.	August 14.	

Matches to be played on the ground of the first named Club.
Single Bowls Championship.

The rules of the Singles Championship of Hongkong state that the competition shall be open to all bowlers in the Colony, whether members of any of the Bowling Clubs in Hongkong or not. Entries will close on 12th June. Games, to be 21 shots, are to be played under the rules of the Scottish Bowling Association, and governed by the Hongkong Bowls League Committee. Opponents play their ties on neutral greens to be mutually arranged. In the event of disagreement the League Committee decides a green. Opponent members of the same club may play on their home green if both are agreeable; in the event of disagreement on this point the Neutral Green Rule to hold. No competitor shall be deemed a neutral or unattached player unless he has not been connected with any Hongkong Bowling Club for a period not less than twelve months prior to his entering the Competition. An entrance fee of \$2.00 is to be paid by each competitor in order to provide prizes and meet expenses. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes shall be given. The first player drawn in each tie is the Challenger, and he must give his opponent choice of three dates, and not less than three days' notice before date of Challenge. All ties must be played off by the dates fixed by the League Committee. Failure to comply with this rule, except in the case of extension of date being ordered by the Committee, will mean disqualification. Ties unfinished owing to darkness, bad weather or other cause, must be resumed with the scores as they stood at the time of leaving off. In the event of a player accepting a time and date and failing to put in an appearance within half an hour of the time agreed upon, he will be disqualified unless he has previously sent urgent intimation of his inability to attend.

LAWN TENNIS.

LO BROTHERS WIN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

By defeating Ng Sze-kwong and A. H. Rumjahn by three sets to one and 27 games to 23, M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo last evening won the Doubles Championship of the Colony on the H. K. C. C. courts. The set scores were 8-6, 9-7, 4-6, 5-4. The match, which was witnessed by an extremely large gathering of spectators, provided plenty of excitement. Although the play was at times patchy there were some fine rallies seen and the contest can be described as one of the very best witnessed in this year's tournament. Ng and his partner were favourites, but they lost to a better balanced and cleverer pair.

In the opening set, the Lo's went away and led at 3-1, but the other pair pulled themselves together and made the score 3-3. Later they led at 5-4, but their opponents made a splendid recovery as the result of careful play and eventually took the set after 14 games had been played.

The second set was the most exciting of any, and it had an unexpected outcome. The Lo's opened very shakily and soon found themselves down 1-5, a factor in their discomfiture being Rumjahn's forceful play. However, they again found their feet and in a plucky uphill fight they drew level after ten games had been completed. There was then a ding-dong tussle for the two requisite games. Ng and Rumjahn led at 6-5, and then game about was taken until 7-all was called. Then the Lo's went in for judicious placing and hard drives, the result being that they won at 9-7.

It was in the third set that Ng and his partner made their best showing. Their opponents led at 3-1, but 3-all and then 4-all were called. Some very pretty work by Ng, coupled with aggressive play by his partner, was then seen, and they managed to take the next two games and the set.

As the fourth set progressed it appeared as though Ng and Rumjahn would make the score two sets all. They were generally leading and forced their opponents to play on the defensive. At the seventh game they were one up (4-3) and had a lead of 40-love in the eighth. Ng, however, then made a succession of mistakes and 4-all was called. After that the Lo's played with determination to win, and they succeeded by taking the next two games.

On the run of play there is no disputing the fact that the better pair won, although the men were fairly evenly matched. The Lo's secured the verdict because they played with a much more perfect understanding than the opposing pair. They never got in one another's way and neither of them attempted to poach. In this connection a word must be said for M. W. Lo, who, when at the net, was never led into confusing his partner by yielding to temptation. He showed most admirable restraint in this regard. His net play as a whole was very fine indeed, and it was seldom that a ball passed him. In all the four points of the game also he shone, his placing and his backhand work being delightful to watch. He has wonderfully improved and on the evening's play he was the best of the four.

His brother played with great steadiness, although not so brilliantly, a feature being his effective drives and judicious lobbing when in difficulties. Some of his returns from smashes were really wonderful. Ng Sze-kwong gave a very mixed display. At times he was positively brilliant, but often he was careless and he found the net with irritating frequency. He seemed to labour under the impression that his partner was weak, for on many occasions he indulged in unjustifiable poaching, nearly always with the consequence that his side was eventually outplayed. In point of fact, Rumjahn played a very steady game. He lacked the experience of the other men, but his drives and some of his smashes were most effective in getting points. It was generally ship that won the match for the Lo's who thoroughly deserve the honour of being the Colony's Doubles Champions.

Next Thursday, Ng Sze-kwong (holder) and M. W. Lo (challenger) meet to decide the Colony's singles Championship, and in view of the fine form at present being shown by the latter, a splendid contest should be witnessed.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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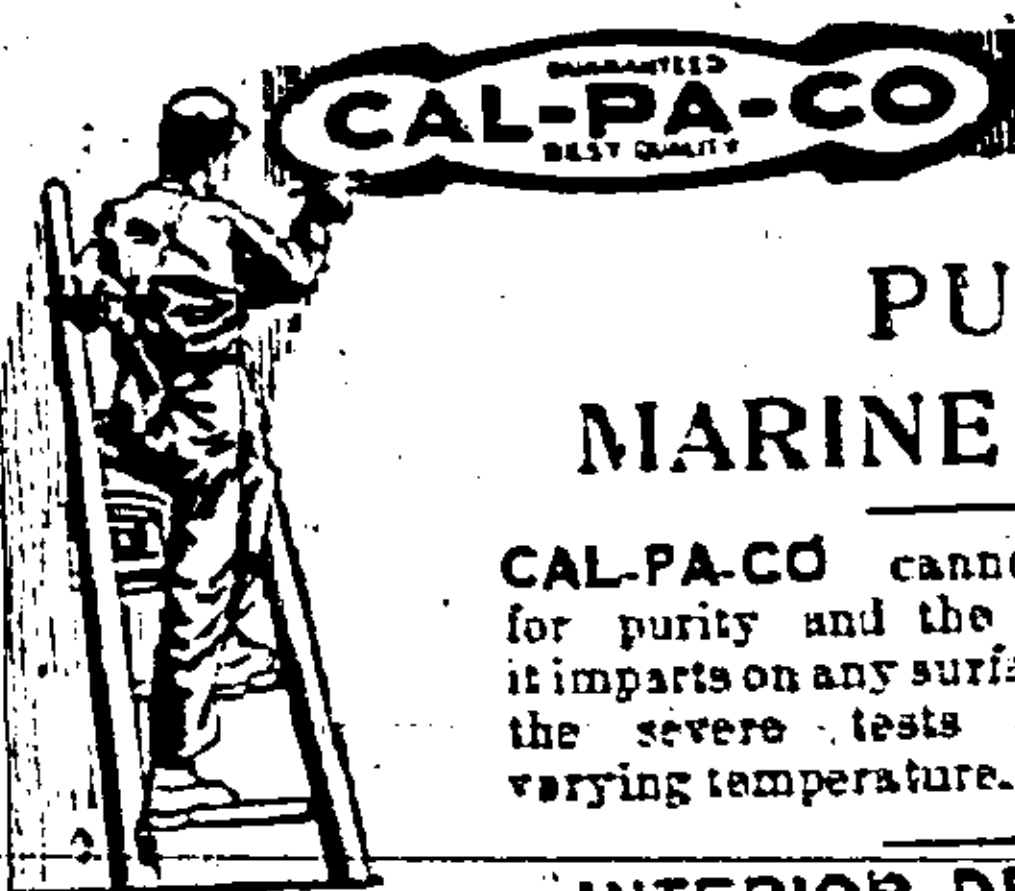
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WORLD GRAIN SHORTAGE EXPECTED

At a meeting of the Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance at Geneva it was decided to hold the next full Congress at Basle in August, 1921.

Mr. E. F. Wise, the British representative on the Supreme Economic Council, who is returning from Copenhagen, addressed the delegates in the afternoon. He had recently received the index figure of the estimated cost of living in England in June next, which showed, he said, a further appreciable rise. Statistics in the possession of the economic authorities pointed to probability that supplies of grain, the world's staple food, next winter would be less than at any time during the last 10 years.

The most dangerous feature of the European situation was the breakdown of the exchange. Russia had no currency, and other countries were suffering in varying degrees. The only remedy was a system of barter, by which raw materials would be supplied and paid for in manufactured goods, the balance remaining as payment for work done. Schemes had been worked out for carrying this through on a large scale. The other great

hope for the immediate future consisted in the reopening of trade with Russia through the Co-operatives. Trading in the immediate future must be on the basis of mutual help, and the Co-operative movement lent itself to this work.

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Empress of Asia... July 20 Aug. 16

Monteagle... Aug. 12 Sept. 5

Empress of Russia... Aug. 26 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan... Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia... Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Monteagle... Oct. 26 Nov. 8

Empress of Japan... Nov. 9 Nov. 19

Empress of Asia... Nov. 18 Dec. 6

Empress of Russia... Dec. 16 Jan. 3

Passage Japan through to United Kingdom

Passage Japan through to Japan

Passage Japan through to Korea

Passage Japan through to Manchuria

Passage Japan through to Siberia

Passage Japan through to Alaska

Passage Japan through to Canada

Passage Japan through to United States

Passage Japan through to Mexico

Passage Japan through to Central America

Passage Japan through to South America

Passage Japan through to Europe

Passage Japan through to Africa

Passage Japan through to Asia

Passage Japan through to Oceania

Passage Japan through to Australia

Passage Japan through to New Zealand

Passage Japan through to South Africa

Passage Japan through to India

Passage Japan through to China

Passage Japan through to Japan

Passage Japan through to Korea

Passage Japan through to Manchuria

Passage Japan through to Siberia

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Passage Japan through to New Zealand

Passage Japan through to South Africa

Passage Japan through to India

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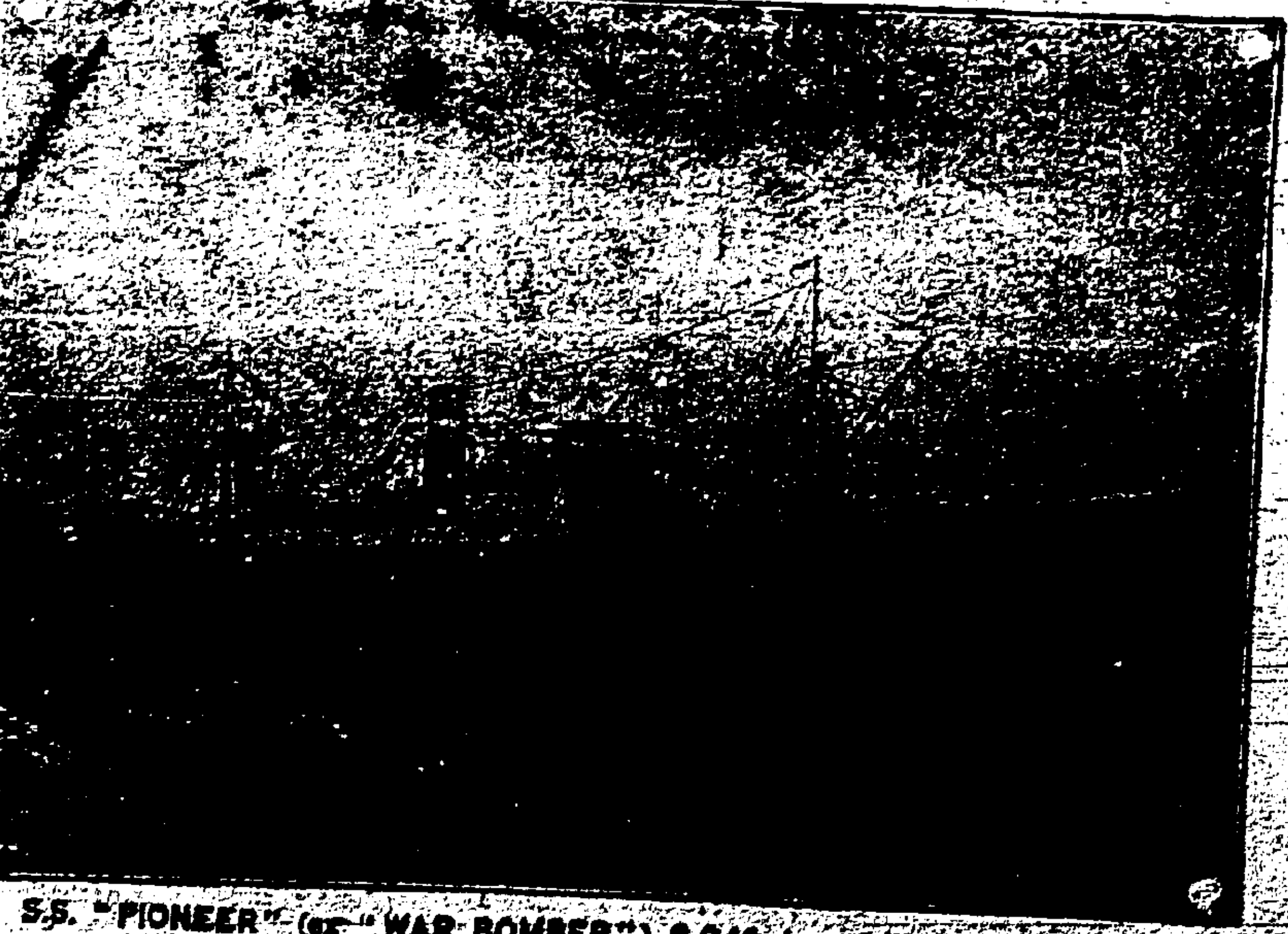
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Kamakura M.	N.Y.K.	May 23
Novara	P. & O.	May 23
Tenyo M.	T.K.K.	May 23
Howick Hall	A. L.	May 23
Vinita	L. A. Co.	May 23
Sado M.	N.Y.K.	May 23
West Hiram R.D.	Co.	May 23
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West Jappa P.W.	Co.	June 1
Nanking	C.M. Co.	June 1
E. of Asia	C.P.O.S.	June 1
Crosskeys	A. L.	June 10
Telemachus	B. L.	June 10
Kitano M.	N.Y.K.	June 11
Toyoaka M.	N.Y.K.	June 11
West Hiram	L.A. Co.	June 12
Korea M.	T.K.K.	June 12
Mitsuki M.	O.S.K.	June 14
Tsushima M.	N.Y.K.	June 14
Tanama M.	O.S.K.	June 15
Fushimi M.	N.Y.K.	June 15
Montague	A. L.	June 15
Chicago M.	O.S.K.	June 15
Van Waerwyck J.C.J.	L.	June 15
Havre M.	O.S.K.	June 16
Shinyo M.	T.K.K.	June 17
Siberia M.	T.K.K.	June 18
Nile	C.M. Co.	June 19
Iconium	A. L.	June 22
Waban	A. L.	June 23
Tango M.	N.Y.K.	June 23
Wytheville	A. L.	June 23
Kawachi M.	N.Y.K.	June 29
Seattle M.	O.S.K.	July 4
Dencaulion	B. L.	July 4
Persia M.	T.K.K.	July 8
Abercos	A. L.	July 10

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Yingebow	B. & S.	May 22
Luzon M.	O.S.K.	May 23
Tango M.	N.Y.K.	May 23
Amakusa M.	O.S.K.	May 23
Sanuki M.	N.Y.K.	May 24
Foehing	J.M. Co.	May 25
Taming	B. & S.	May 25
Hailoong	D. L. Co.	May 25
Ichang	B. & S.	May 25
Chinhua	B. & S.	May 25
Kumsang	J.M. Co.	May 25
Cheongshing J.M.	Co.	May 25
Madras	P. & O.	May 26
Kanagawa M.	B. & S.	May 26
Kuichow	B. & S.	May 26
Kanchow	B. & S.	May 26
Sinkiang	B. & S.	May 27
Lake Gitano P.M.	Co.	May 27
Hailong	D. L. Co.	May 28
Chenan	B. & S.	May 29
Tjikini	J.C.J.L.	May 31
Bombay M.	N.Y.K.	June 2
Hinsang	J.M. Co.	June 3
Awa M.	N.Y.K.	June 3
Laisang	J.M. Co.	June 3
Tilleboet	J.C.J.L.	June 6
Shisen M.	O.S.K.	June 14

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"EDMORE" - About May 19 - "ICONIC" - About June 22

"CROSSKEYS" - June 10 - "WHEATLAND MONTANA" - July 12

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"MONTAGUE" - June 15th.

"WHEATLAND" - June 23rd.

"ABERCOSS" - July 1st.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone Nos. 2411 & 2173 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

SAILS ABOUT MAY 26TH.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"

SAILS ABOUT JUNE 27TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones AGENTS. 5th floor

2477 & 2478 Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards About Sailing for Los Angeles About

S.S. VINITA May 25 S.S. VINITA May 27

S.S. WEST HIXTON June 10 S.S. WEST HIXTON June 12

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 10 S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVER-

LAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern

Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES: HONGKONG OFFICE:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Prince's Building, Chater Road,

BRANCH OFFICE: Telephone No. 1062,

Kobe, Shanghai, CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

MANILA, SINGAPORE, etc. General Agent for South China.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

Sailings **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NOVARA	7,000	27th May	M'las, L'don & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
MUTTRA	4,700	22 May, 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
EASTERN	4,000	23th May	Sydney via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
EASTERN	4,000	23th May	Sydney via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Is., Cairns, Townsville & Brisbane.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" (Call Marseilles) Wednesday, 16th June.

"HIMALAYA MARU" Middle of July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" Sunday, 4th July.

HONGKONG & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"LUZON MARU" Sunday, 23rd May.

SAIGON, HANOI, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNAN MARU" Tuesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"AFRICA MARU" Wednesday, 26th May.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Manila) Saturday, 8th June.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" Monday, 24th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MADRAS MARU" (Call Kobe & Yokohama) Wed., 26th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 23rd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOHU MARU" Thursday, 20th May.

"SHISEN MARU" Monday, 14th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	20th May	26th May
CHANGSHA	17th June	23rd June

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36 Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

To

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & HAMBURG	"KATHLANA"	Second half July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing about End of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 31st May.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 9th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIYU KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
TTSIN via Wei & C'oo Cheongshing	Tues., 25th May at 4 p.m.	
S'PORE, Pang via Amoy Fooohing	Tues., 25th May at 3 p.m.	
KOBE	Tues., 25th May at 5 p.m.	
SANDAKAN	Thurs., 3rd June at noon	
STRAITS & Calcutta	Thurs., 3rd June at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNED LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Daru.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



MEMORIES OF 1871.

President Deschamps and other members of the French republic, including Louis Bourgeois, president of the senate, took part recently in ceremonies at Bordeaux commemorative of the act of Alsatian deputies who in 1871 protested against German annexation at the famous Bordeaux meeting. One of the features of the celebration was the decoration by the President of a young French girl whose father was killed in the war.



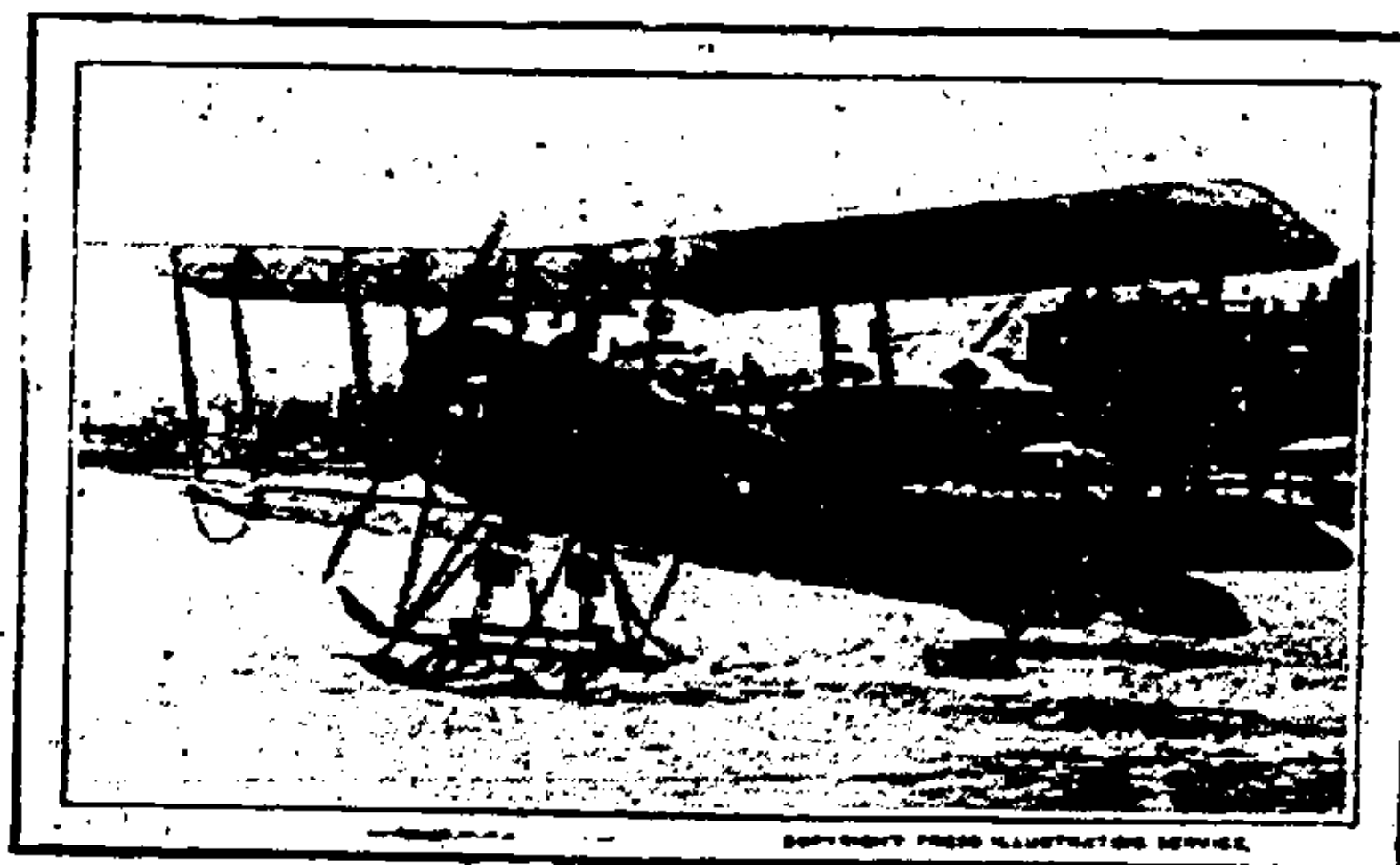
HUNGARY'S REGENT.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, newly chosen Regent of Hungary, is welcomed by the citizens of Budapest, the people strewing flowers in his pathway as he proceeds through the streets.



U.S. CONSULATE BOMBED.

This photograph shows the damage done to the American consulate in Zurich, Switzerland, by a bomb, believed to have been placed by anti-Wilson agitators.



AN AERIAL SNOW SLED.

The latest thing in aviation is the Aerial Snow Sled—a plane on skis, which recently operated on the Charles River in Boston, when all other means of transportation were closed. The plane lands on a snow duff and hops off a skid at a speed of 90 miles an hour.



CARPENTIER AND HIS WIFE.

Above is another photograph of the famous French boxer and his wife.



FROM WAR TO PEACE.

Germany is now seeking ways of turning her many war inventions into machines for the benefit of peace-time industries. This gun caisson has been transformed into a machine that will pull the largest tree out of the earth, roots and all, and is being used extensively on the farms.



CARUSO AND HIS FAMILY.

Latest photo of Enrico Caruso, with his wife and recently-born child.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Wilbur's Bubble Always Breaks.

BY ALLMAN



SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.
LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.
& Haymarket, S. W.
11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

SPECIAL SAILING

S. S. "NILE"

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE.

The S. S. "NILE" will sail from Hongkong
for Singapore direct on Tuesday, June 1st,
at noon, returning on about June 14th.

For full particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.
Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934.
Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agents 2161.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service from

Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Sailings subject to alterations.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents.
York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 15th June, 1930, to—
Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon
passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 1 p.m.

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Coy's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATERHOUSE LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers
For
SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
via Kobe and Yokohama.

"DELIGHT" 20th May.

"WEST JAPPA" 1st June.

further sailings to be announced later.
Thru B/Ls issued to all Overland Common
points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

NOTICE

DO YOU SUFFER

FROM ANY SORT OF BLOOD DISEASE

OR FROM ANY OTHER AFFECTION OF THE BLOOD

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Pres-
idential Mandate of the Republic
of China on the 22nd of Novem-
ber, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid up Capital 12,379,800.00
Reserve Funds 3,197,400.00

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HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21
Connaught Road Central. Branch-
es and Sub-branches all over
China and Correspondents in San
Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National
Provincial and Union Bank
of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers—Irving
Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits.
Terms on application.

Every description of Banking
Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved
securities.

Special facilities for Home
Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at
the following rates—

For 3 months 3 per annum
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Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND

COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Central

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DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed

Deposits bear interest at Rates

of 3, 4, 5, and 6 per annum

respectively.

J. USING LY,

Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1919.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital \$4,000,000.

Surplus \$1,100,000.

Head Office: 35, Broadway, New York City.

BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI TIENSIN MANILA
PEKING HANKOW CANTON
CHANGSHA

Through its branches and affiliations THE ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION offers commercial banking
facilities for the transaction of import and export business
with all parts of the world.

Stockholding Banks in United States of America

Anglo & London Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
Bankers Trust Co., New York City.
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Portland, Oregon.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, New York City.
Guardian Savings Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City.
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Manager, Hongkong Branch
D. M. BIGGAR.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Funds \$1,500,000

Sterling \$1,500,000

Silver \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. E. V. R. PARK, Chairman.

Mr. J. H. COOPER, Deputy Chairman.

Mr. W. J. H. COOPER, Deputy Chairman.

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NOTICES.

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes



*"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"*

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Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	625
Marine Insurances.	
Canton	445
North China	180
Paicow	180
Yangtze	245
Far Eastern	1715
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	138
H. K. Fire	300
Shipping.	
Douglases	87
H.K. Steamboats	25
Indos (Prof.)	1945
Indos (Def.)	209
Shells	1926
Ferries	28
Refineries.	
Sugar	232
Malabon	51
Mining.	
Kailash	115
Langkai	17
Shanghai Loans	17
S'hai Explorations	100
Rauba	100
Tronoh	40
Ural Caspian	376
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	83
K. Docks	152
Shai Docks	130
N. Engineering	126
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	106
H.K. Hotels	125
L. Invest.	117
Hipheys Est.	660
K'loon Lands	49
L. Reclamations	140
West Point	51
Cotton Mills.	
Yong	1670
Kung Yik	164
Lau Kung Mow	425
Oriental	240
Shai Cottons	1350
Yangtze Poots	144
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	690
China Borneo	814 & 64
Do. Light	814 & 64
China Providents	20
Dairy Farms	2315
Electric H.K.	20
Electric Macao	33
Hongkong Ropes	34
Hk. Tramways	632
Peak Trams, old	610
Do. new	40 cts.
Steam Landries	45
Steel Foundries	10
Water-works	1315
Watsons	610
Wm. Powells	13
Wiseman	35

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF JAPAN, CHINA, INDIA, SINGAPORE, MALAYA, BORNEO, SUMATRA, CEYLON, CANTON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN, TSINGTAO, SHINANFU, HANKOW, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

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TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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PRESENTS THE FAMOUS ENGLISH STAR

VIOLET HOPSON

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UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT, THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE. ARTHUR E. ODELL, (Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morley at 1, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999.

POST OFFICE.

The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1920 may now be obtained at the G.P.O. at 50 cents per copy.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai and Japan—Per MISHIMA M., 21st May.
Shanghai—Per ICHANG, 21st May.
Europe (via Negapatam)—Per CARMARTHENSHIRE, 22nd May.
Japan—Per EASTERN, 22nd May.
Australia & Manila—Per TAN-GO M., 22nd May.
Straits—Per TSUSHIMA M., 24th May.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 24th May.
Japan—Per SANUKI M., 24th May.
Bombay—Per PORTLAND M., 25th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Philippine Islands, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.—Per KAS-HIMA M., 22nd May, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ—Per STENTOR, 26th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 26th May, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per TAIYUAN, 26th May, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 21, 1 p.m. 22nd.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure has decreased slightly along the coast, and increased slightly elsewhere. Depressions are situated over Tongking and Shanghai.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inch. Total since January 1st, 1920, 10.88 inches, against 22.47 inches for the same period in 1919.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
F. and S.E. variable winds, light to moderate, fair to showery.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.

Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamoo) as No. 1.

4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, May 21, 1920.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.
Day On date On date.
at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 5 p.m.
Barometer 29.75 29.77 29.75
Temperature 82 77 82
Humidity 85 94 83
Wind Direction E. Calm E.
Force 3 0 3
Weather b. o. c.
Rain 0.0 0.0 0.0
Highest open air temperature on the 30th 83
Lowest " " " " " " 81
H.K. Observatory, May 21, 1920.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

THURSDAY, 27TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 27th May, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per TENYO M., 27th May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

HONGKONG, MAY 21, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.

SELLING.

T.T.	43
Demand	4314
30 d/s	4314
60 d/s	4314
4 m/s	4314
I/T Shanghai	Nom.
I/T Singapore	184
I/T Japan	162
I/T India	292
Demand, India	292
I/T San Francisco & New York	81
I/T Japan	210
I/T Marks	Nom.
I/T France	1120
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4514
4 m/s. D/P	4514
6 m/s. L/C	46
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	4514
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	8214
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	1180
6 m/s. France	1200
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	8114
I/T Bombay	202
Demand, Bombay	—
I/T Calcutta	202
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	169
Demand, Singapore	184
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	4914
Sovereign	4.60 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	31.80
Bar Silver, ready forward	—
Bank of England rates 7% New York/London	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$3/10 dia.
10 "	\$3/8 dia.
5 "	\$1 1/10 dia.
Canton subcoins	\$4 9/10 dia.

A S A H I B E E R

SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TIDE TABLE.

17th to 23rd May 1920.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time	Mean Tide
Mon. 17	7.55	7.1	1.56	2.4	—
Tues. 18	8.35	7.3	2.33	2.5	—
Wed. 19	9.15	7.5	3.52	0.8	—
Thur. 20	10.4	7.9	3.41	2.8	—
Fri. 21	11.24	4.6	4.22	3.0	—
Sat. 22	11.53	7.7	6.19	0.4	—
Sun. 23	12.45	7.4	7.16	0.7	—
	0.45	6.8	5.19	1.0	—

m-morning, a-afternoon.